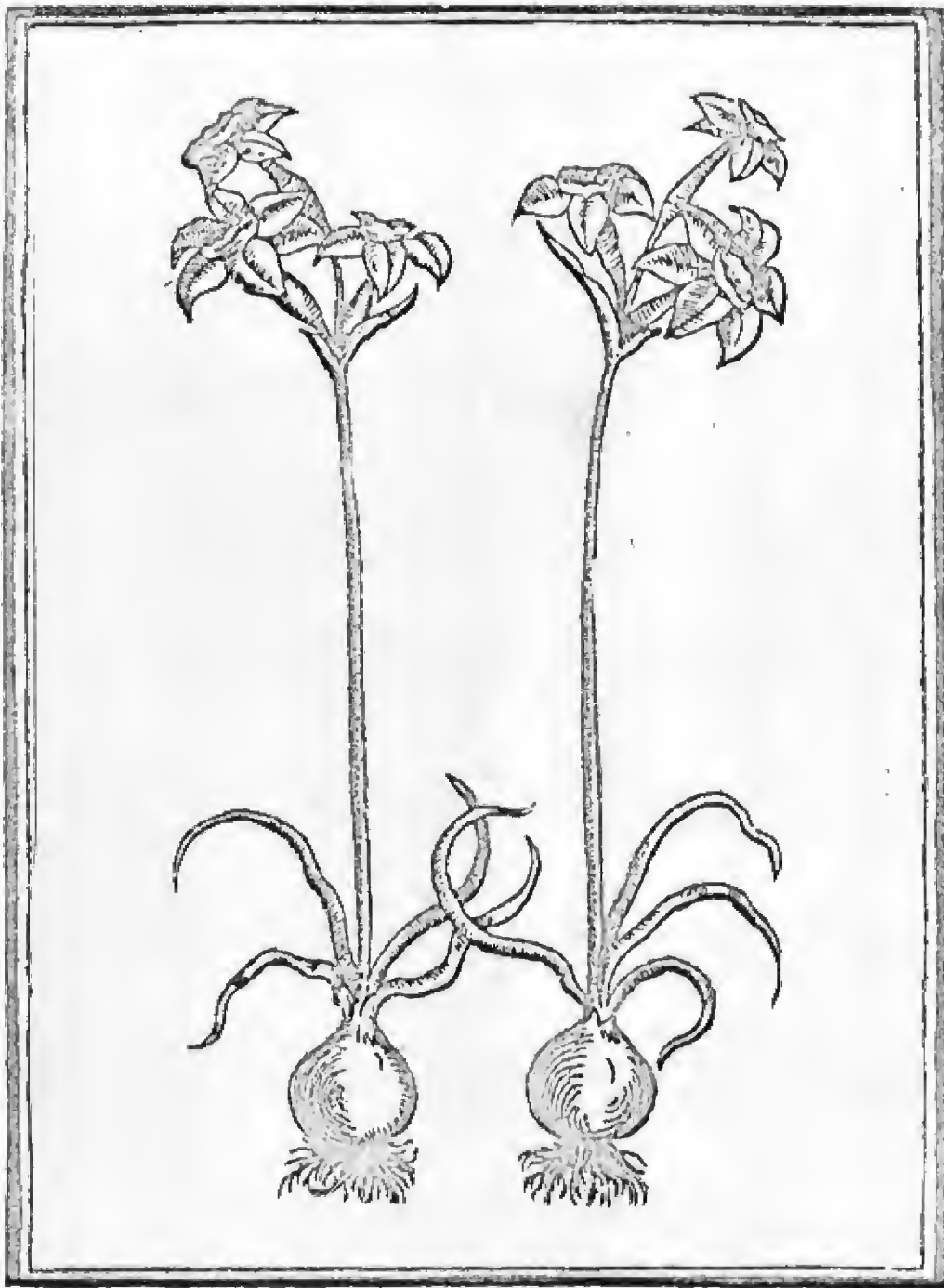


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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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## OUR COVER DRAWING

is from the herbal of the Italian Pietro Andrea Mattioli, which appeared in many editions over two centuries following 1546.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1974

*In this issue we have reports from five members in four regions.*

1974 IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

*By VENICE BRINK, Nashville, Illinois*

The southern fourth of Illinois is sometimes referred to by our fellow citizens farther north as "the other Illinois" because of pronounced differences from the northern part of the State in soil, topography, climate, and history. Down here the inhabitants call it "Little Egypt" and are inclined to boast of the differences. It is said that weatherwise anything can happen here, and it usually does before long. 1974 has been no exception. It might be said here that this is the only part of the State where daffodils have been commercially grown, but that is another story.

The fall of 1973 was fine for planting — soil in good tilth, and plenty of moisture from then on through the winter. We had no killing frost till almost the first of November, but winter came early, before the end of that month, and from then on we had steady cold, seldom warmer than 10° F.

at night and a few times a bit below zero, but always ample snow cover, which is not common here.

Suddenly in mid-February came warmth and sun, and by the end of the month there was a lot of green in the landscape. The extra earlies such as *N. minor conspicuus* and some cyclamineus hybrids were in bloom on February 28, and the next week 80° F. summer heat forced all the earlies and early midseasons out of the ground and into premature bloom of poor texture and color on short stems. This summer-in-March was ended by a northwest wind which brought heavy rain and hail. We did not again have summer in March, but it was warmer than normal and flowers came on in a rush, stems were longer, size was large, texture a little better, form poor, and very little color was evident. The reds were not red, the pinks were white, and Ceylon was self yellow. Two more rainstorms ruined two more successive crops of bloom.

By the last week of March everything was out of the ground or had buds very near the surface, except for the lates and very lates. The usual peak of bloom is from April 10-15, but it had already passed. Growth was luxuriant, foliage tropically lush, bloom size had increased even more, with all sorts of distortions and extra petalage. I could not find one flower of show caliber; however, the whites were the whitest I had ever seen.

The morning of Saturday, March 30, opened mild, with a moderate rain which ended about 9 a.m. The temperature dropped to about 40° F. and by 10 a.m. a few flakes of snow appeared, and the wind shifted to the northwest and grew strong. By noon we had a March blizzard, but for the first hour the warmer soil made slush of most of it, and by night the snow stopped, without providing much cover. The temperature dropped to 15° F., and it was still cloudy. Next morning, March 31, the sky was clear and the temperature zero. On the 1st of April it was 2° below zero; then it warmed up again.

My daffodils grow on a low flat-topped hill — on its crest and on the west, south, and east slopes; there is some windbreak all across the north side, and only near the windbreak was there enough snow cover to help, except for a few spots on the east.

Not a single flower was left of thousands; exposed buds were gone. Where growth had been the lushest there were only little mounds of green pulp. Yet there were strange examples of freakish wind differences where in one 5-foot row of the same cultivar, one end was mush and the other end hurt but still standing. I suppose because of the stage of growth the greatest damage was suffered by the later 2b's and 3b's. Division 1 and the yellows, having been out longer and being more mature, did not disintegrate. Divisions 7, 8, and 9 were about the least damaged, which did not surprise me too much, even Division 8 — if you can keep them from coming up before winter, their spring foliage is fairly tough.

April continued mild and wet, a little warmer than usual — ideal weather for daffodils. The very lates came on up out of the ground, most buds little damaged, mostly 3c's, late 3b's, and 9's, a few species, and a few late 8's. These outdid themselves. I never had finer flowers than the late ones in these divisions. As it began early, the season ended early, all gone by May 5, when usually they last to about the middle of that month. The last to go were the very late variety of *N. jonquilla*, *N. gracilis*, Frigid, and the old white double poet "Albus Plenus Odoratus," which, contrary to its reputation elsewhere, has never failed to bloom well here in at least 20 years.



Even the worst damaged plants put up new leaves, often with damaged ends still attached, and they grew to heights I had never seen before. As we had continued heavy rain all through May and June, most are still green now at the end of June. I have begun to dig some rogues, and if I can judge from them, bulb growth has been at least as good as average.

I had hoped for a good seed crop from a lot of planned crosses, but all I have is a few dozen from the very lates. I have been waiting for 3 years to properly assess a lot of seedlings which have not so far had a chance to bloom normally, and I was also waiting to see a couple of hundred seedlings bloom for the first time, including about 90 Aircastle children. All I know for sure is that I have some seedlings that are unusual — whether good or bad I am not sure.

## CENTRAL OHIO DAFFODIL SEASON — 1974

By MRS. WILLIAM PARDUE, *Columbus, Ohio*

The daffodil season in the Central Ohio area got under way on March 4 with the blooming of *N. asturiensis*. The unseasonably warm weather with recordbreaking temperatures brought forth lush foliage. By March 8, Peeping Tom and several miniatures, Wee Bee, Little Gem, and Bagatelle were out.

The Central Ohio area had experienced this same early warming period in 1973. Every gardener knew this just couldn't last. The weather reports were the prime interest item of the evening news with Senator Ervin and Prosecutor Jaworski taking a back seat. Garden baskets and cones of newspapers were readied to cover the tender foliage and buds. Meanwhile, in marched lovely Pipit, February Gold, and Mite. The warm weather continued, more daffodils, and now we were all thinking perhaps we should try to move the show to an earlier date. We were all trying to fool Mother Nature and she let us know in no uncertain terms that this can't be done. The temperature dropped to 12° F. and for three consecutive nights the mercury hung in the teens. Foliage bent and buds hit the ground. If only the days hadn't warmed enough to melt the protective snow cover. The only good thing to come from this freezing experience was that microclimates could be mapped with no uncertainty on our garden diagrams.

At this point we were all wondering if there was permanent damage to the bulbs. Foliage died down two weeks early. Late in June bulbs were dug; increase appeared to be a little less on some varieties than anticipated. Many bulbs had lovely fat rounds rather than being multinosed.

The Central Ohio area has had a bad infestation of millipedes and sow bugs. These pests feed on decaying foliage, roots, and old basal plates. These insects were very evident on bulbs down three or more years. Where a heavy coating of Chlordane had been used at planting time no insects were present, but control seemed to last only 2 years. Dr. R. Miller of the Entomology Department of The Ohio State University was consulted regarding this problem. He recommended heavy drenching of the soil with Spectracide at 5-day intervals on beds not to be dug.

Late planted bulbs fared well at the show bench. Varieties that had been refrigerated showed aging, for the weather had affected the substance.

Most bulbs are planted by the middle of October in our area, but for Mrs. David Spitz this was not the case. She had delayed her planting while

trying to secure some Sea Born recommended by Mrs. Link. Finally by November she had to plant without the benefit of Sea Born. Her planting depth was 8 inches with a 2-inch base of pine needles. In early March, Mrs. Spitz found a product called Sea Weed marketed by the Science Company. The dehydrated seaweed, an all-natural organic product from Norway, was mixed with water and beds of daffodils were soaked. The results of these planting procedures and care were most noticeable and rewarding. Of two clumps of Festivity and Arbar, the ones treated with Sea Weed had clearer and more intense coloring. Mrs. Spitz enjoyed late bloom and had excellent specimens for the Regional Show and Nor-West Spring Flower Show. The latter is one of the largest shows in the Midwest Area. Mrs. Spitz' collection of 12 daffodils earned for her the coveted National Council of State Garden Clubs' Horticultural Excellence Award. Over 600 horticultural entries were vying for this award. In the collection was a beautiful Buckskin, and outstanding pinks in Rose Royale and Salmon Trout. The cup color of Hotspur and Avenger was vivid. Ocarino, which was exhibited by many this season, gave a nice variety to the collection. Others in the collection were Accolade, Perseus, Debutante, Heathfire, Stainless, and Dallas.

Mrs. Paul Gripshover accomplished a feat which is a dream of all hybridizers. She exhibited her first seedlings. She was delighted to win the Rose Ribbon with a specimen having a pale pink cup with green at the base. Mrs. Gripshover also was happy to have Cobweb bloom after waiting 4 years. Dunlop's Larkfield 2b had nice form with a bright apricot orange cup for her.

Mrs. James Liggett had some high quality whites this year. Her Green Hills won a best of show at the Nor-West and had been included in her Green-Ribbon collection at the Midwest Regional. White Surprise 3c was glistening white with a contrasting green eye.

Mrs. William Baird exhibited lovely miniatures this year. Her Halingy won the Miniature Gold Ribbon at the national convention. Mrs. Baird reports that Jetage bloomed for the first time after being down 4 years.

Color seemed to be the clearest and brightest ever this season. Mrs. Hubert Bourne had specimens of Dinkie which fared well at the show bench due to their color contrast.

Mr. Mitsch's seedling V1/1 created a good deal of favorable comment at the Midwest Regional. This 2b resembles one of its parents, Blarney's Daughter, but with more vivid coloring. It has a small saucer-shaped crown of light orange with a yellow rim and a very smooth white perianth. It came into bloom in my garden on April 20. All four of its blooms were of show quality.

By April 28, my daffodil season was nearly over although many other daffodil gardens not so protected as mine were still at late mid-season. Consequently when Mrs. Lionel Richardson visited my garden that date there were only late 3c's. Murray Evans' seedlings H-44 and N-20 were just opening. These delightful seedlings appeared in several collections. Other daffodil gardens in our area continued with bloom, the latest being that of Mrs. Spitz. Her bloom continued well into mid-May.

Despite the weather with its untimely warm periods, freezes and tornadoes which passed through our area, the daffodils brought much pleasure. The hardiness of daffodils has been tested severely for 2 years. As we all plant this Fall let us hope for a normal season in 1975.

## FIRSTS AMONG THE DAFFODILS

By GERTRUDE S. WISTER, *Swarthmore, Pennsylvania*

(Reprinted from the *Northeast Regional Newsletter*)

It is rose time now, as I write this on May 29. But it is only two weeks since the last of the daffodils, *Reprieve* and *Narcissus poeticus recurvus*, gave up on a very hot day. We had daffodils in bloom from the fourth of March until mid-May — over ten weeks of pleasure!

Although we have bloom in our garden beginning at the end of January, the opening of the first daffodil is always a special event, watched for eagerly each day. *Narcissus asturiensis* (*N. minimus*) is apt to beat out the others by a day or two. But the ones we watch most closely are those in front of our house, where they are sheltered from the wind, with plenty of sun from the south and additional warmth reflected from the white house wall. Here we grow five early varieties. Cornet and Jana, sister seedlings, typical golden-yellow 6a's, vie with each other to be the first to open. The other earlies here are February Silver, a 6a we value for its white perianth and pale trumpet, Moonmist, a splendid very pale 1a of great vigor and floriferousness, and Woodgreen, an exquisite 1a of perfect form and delicate coloring but lacking the vigor of Moonmist.

It is interesting to note that Coronet in an exposed position opens about three weeks later. We should move one of our newer early bloomers to the front of the house to see if it would beat Jana and Cornet.

The cyclamineus hybrids show a diversity in the firstlings that we would not have found in them 10 or 15 years ago. Their earliness has always made them welcome, but now in addition we have a range in color and shape. Our newer ones have come from Grant Mitsch, most of them of his raising. Since he is casting longing eyes toward retirement, we had best avail ourselves as soon as possible of his lovely things.

Bonus was new to us this year. It is very early, a dignified golden flower of medium size that could pass for a 1a except for the slight reflex of the perianth. Quite different is Bushtit, just a little later. Its golden flowers are starry, and stars are rare among modern daffodils. Some years ago overlapping perianth segments became an ideal much sought after. Among the old-time daffodils there were many starry ones, but the flowers were frail and fleeting. The freely-produced stars of Bushtit give us great joy. One of the parents of Bushtit, Mite has proved itself in our garden as a good bloomer and increaser. While Bushtit reaches a foot in height, Mite, a smaller flower with long trumpet and well-reflexed perianth, reaches only 8 or 9 inches.

Barlow and Perky are two more very early 6a's, Barlow a yellow and Perky a bicolor. Even earlier than Perky is Moongate, a lovely little flower of palest yellow. Titania, a Richardson variety we got from Grant Mitsch, is an early all-pale 6a, and Fowlds' Greenlet has a white perianth and lemon crown. We have had for some years Alec Gray's Mitzy, a 6a that opens light yellow and passes into ivory. It is early on a south-facing bank, and increases well. In Satellite, Grant has given us a very early 6a with a red cup, a welcome addition. There are, of course, an assortment of later flowering cyclamineus hybrids, but they are another story.

I have already spoken of the trumpets Moonmist and Woodgreen. Prologue is another very early bicolor trumpet. Snow Dream of Dunlop is our earliest 2c, which we value for its pure white.

After all these have opened, flowers come so fast that we are happily dizzy with them all. But nothing can surpass the pleasure we get from these which are first on our daffodil scene.

## **CONVENTION SITE FOR 1975**

The 1975 Convention of the ADS will be held in Portland, Oregon, on April 10, 11, and 12 at the Sheraton Motor Inn. Wells Knierim has graciously taken the job of chairman, and will no doubt do his usual outstanding job.

To those of you who attended the last convention in Portland, there is no need to remind you of the myriad of daffodils awaiting you in the Portland area. To those of you who missed the last convention there, it may be our last opportunity to see the plantings of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans, and to view the breathtaking beauty of the Pacific Northwest. Plans for a show are in the works, and more information will be forthcoming in the next Journal.

On the subject of convention sites, the membership should be reminded that conventions don't just happen. People cause conventions to happen. They are planned years in advance, and require a great amount of planning, and just plain hard work. The Executive Committee and Board do not decide where or when a convention is to be, but rather they rely on the membership to invite the society to a particular area at a time most convenient to the members in that area.

This year we ran into a bit of a snag due to a change of dates, but Wells Knierim stepped into the breach and volunteered to chair the convention in Oregon. The Society owes him a debt of gratitude, and I would like to add my personal thanks to Wells for taking on this challenging project. Future sites on the calendar include Philadelphia in 1976, and Oakland, California, in 1977. Other areas should do a little soul searching with the possibility of inviting the society at a future date.

Remember, it's your society and functions only with the cooperation and teamwork of all members.

Future convention sites will be needed, and people to man them. It's our Society and will be only as effective as we choose to make it.

— Bill Roese



## DAFFODILS IN JUNE?

By MICHAEL A. MAGUT, *Trumbull, Connecticut*

Our season began on March 7 when *N. asturiensis (minimus)* opened. It was followed by Inishkeen, a 1b of Guy Wilson with a large flaring cup of deep yellow. This season was like last year's, early. It seemed about 10 to 14 days earlier than usual.

Among the miniatures, I think Mite was best and Tête-a-Tête most prolific. Class 6a does well here and Le Beau, Barlow, Willet, Satellite, Peeping Tom, and Chickadee were excellent. Le Beau with its exquisite trumpet I like best in this class.

My best all-around daffodil is Tudor Minstrel, a 2bY. It does very well; many excellent blooms are produced both in beds and in the fields. I always enter it in our local bank show and it has won in 6 out of 7 years. This year it was beaten by three blooms of Festivity. Festivity did well this year, whereas for about 6 years it was not impressive. I ordered it from Mitsch and Evans last year and both were excellent. Another of my favorites is Gold Crown. Cardigan in the same class should be more widely grown. It has good form and is a good multiplier.

Pinks were not as good this year as usual, with many coming very rough. The intensity of color in general was good. Drumboe, a "nonpredominant" pink, has such excellent form that I overlook its paleness and would rate it among the best of the pinks. Accent has never been smooth here. Passionale didn't have much color this year but did have excellent form. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds had good color and form and Leonaine was excellent. Pontsianna, which had been excellent in the past had many nicks this year. Rose Caprice, Fintona, Fiona, Drenagh, Knightwick, and Troupial were fairly good.

Among the doubles Tahiti, Windblown, and Ocarino were good; however, Tavelle, a yellow and white double with good contrast and lovely form which came from Down Under (Jackson), was best.

In the yellow trumpets Trewithen, Golden Rapture, Arctic Gold, Charioteer, and Viking were all good. Among the 1b's Downpatrick, Preamble, Cool Contrast, Lapford, April Harvest, and Tudor King were good; Newcastle as usual was unimpressive.

White trumpets were splendid. Usually Vigil is much better than Empress of Ireland, but this year the Empress was in fine form. Hartsdown, a seldom seen variety, is consistently good. White Prince seemed better than usual. April Message, Celilo, and Rashee were good.

The 1d's were a disappointment this year. Honeybird was fair, Spellbinder was rather rough, Nampa and Lunar Sea fair.

In the all-yellow large cups, St. Keverne was excellent, larger than usual and was quite smooth. Oneonta, which is rather early here and so does not make it to our shows, has lovely color and form. Ormeau was fine. I have found that Trousseau is not very good here; however, in the Exton show there were several blooms that were standouts. Richard Ezell commented that it never came that good for him either. Ballymoss was excellent as was Zephyr.

The 2a reds were very good, Royal Charm, Ayala, and Hollyberry being noteworthy. Ambergate was very eye-catching, Revelry was good, and Foxhunter very prolific.

In the 2bY's May Queen had a lovely large cup with good contrast. This white and yellow flower from Bloomer was truly outstanding. Langwith has



an unusual apricot cup and was very attractive. Tudor Legend has fine form and color. Brahms had good color contrast and good form. Daviot is consistently fine with its unusual cup and it multiplies well. Signal Light was also very good and Pensive, a good garden flower that produces many nice blooms, was good. Mitsch's V 1/1 has a lovely yellow and apricot cup with good form.

Yosemite was very fine in the 2c's. Kilrea had excellent whiteness as did Whitehead. Snowhill, Purity, Glendermott, and Woodvale were all exceptional. Knowehead was outstanding as was Blue Ribbon winner Ben Hee. It seems that this class has an enormous number of excellent varieties.

Bethany, Daydream, and Rushlight were all very good in the 2d's. A few days of very hot weather took its toll of the flowers in this class.

Ballysillan is a good 3a as are Sun Fire and Sun Flame. The latter was outstanding this year.

In the 3b's Ariel, Parthia, and Clogheen were excellent. Sparkling Jewel from Bloomer was out of this world with its clear, deep color and wonderful form. Snow Gem, Silent Beauty and Silent Grace were all exceptional. Ethel, rather small but with excellent form, attracted much comment when I exhibited it at the Exton show. I obtained this bulb from Mrs. J. Abel Smith. Rockall produced good blooms for the first time in 7 years. This is another section that has many fine flowers.

Tranquil Morn is a favorite all-white small cup. Verona is consistently good. Crystal River was good. I'm looking forward to Angel next year.

Piculet, Stint, Honey Bells, Bunnies, Shot Silk, Tresamble, and Half Moon are all good triandrus hybrids.

In the 7's Shah, Sweetness, Oryx, Philomath, Curlew, Pipit, Verdin, Dickcissel, Penpol, Finch, and Bunting all did well.

Geranium, Matador, Silver Chimes, Chinita, and Golden Dawn did well in the tazettas.

This seemed to be an exceptionally fine year for the poets; in this division Milan, Cantabile, Perdita, Mega, Actaea, and Sea Green were all fine.

Among the collars and split-coronas: Oecumene, Gold Collar, Pomeranza, Baccarat, and Hillbilly's Sister were good.

Prins Carnaval and Donna Bella are the two Division 12 varieties that I have. They bloom well and are unusual. I think Hannibal, classified in Division 11, should be in Division 12.

For vivid large red cups I'd suggest 2b's Professor Einstein and Wiener Blut; 3b Love Dream is also eye catching. Mitsch's Glad Day and Scotch Mist from Mrs. Abel Smith are also worth getting.

The last daffodils to bloom were Baby Star, a small 7b which opened June 1 and was good until about June 7, and Mourne, a yellow trumpet that sent up secondary stems, the last one opening on June 2.

As always there were some disappointments. Stormont was rough. We planted Santa Claus in two different areas and it blasted as did 3c Silver Cloud. Unique, a double, was not very finished; 3bY Woodland Prince did not appear; 2b Victory was not impressive. I expected 1b Ballyknock would be better. Rima has yet to do well for me, although I saw some excellent blooms of it in Richard Ezell's garden in Pennsylvania. The color of Fintona was not as vivid as usual. 3b Spectrum, 1c Metropolis, and 1a David Bell from Down Under did not bloom. All things considered, nevertheless, it was a long and enjoyable season.

Happiness is . . . getting The Daffodil Journal on the first day of vacation.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON IN VERMONT

By MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAİK, *Cavendish, Vermont*

A few hours after purchasing a hillside farm in Cavendish, Vermont, early in November, 1953, we started planting daffodil bulbs near our new home and have been doing so every autumn since. The bulbs (imported from Holland where I had lived for 18 years) bloomed well in the Spring of 1954. Now, 20 years later, Dick Wellband, Lady Kesteven, and others with royal or even imperial titles still thrive in the original location. Some were lost when an enthusiastic youthful son preparing an area for a farm crop ploughed a bit more than I had intended. Trevithian, Texas, and good old Monique succumbed after several seasons of wading up to their knees.

Enough of Tarbell Hill history! Our 1974 season was ushered in by *N. asturiensis* (as is that of many, if not most of our members). With a stunning background of drifts of species crocus Ruby Giant, these tiny flowers appeared on Easter Sunday. When I returned on April 24th from the annual meeting in Cincinnati, a mass of Peeping Tom emerged from a myrtle background to greet me. Never have they been so prolific nor lasted so long! These cyclamineus initiated the sequence of bloom in a narrow 150-foot bed facing south and backed by a dry stone wall which at times as the season progresses radiates more heat than desirable.

Kingscourt was the outstanding trumpet in this bed this year. Trousseau, which gave me a blue ribbon at the Boston show last year, multiplied so drastically that quality and size were forfeited for quantity. Three clumps of superbly vigorous Orangery, a Gerritsen split-corona, bloomed a few days later and remained in condition for quite a while but suffered from heat before I thought to cut them for the Worcester show. They should have gone into the refrigerator a few days earlier. Another bicolor collar, Mistral, journeyed to both Hartford and Worcester but did not rate as high with the judges as Parisienne from another exhibitor.

The bulbs on the other side of this same stone wall, the side facing our house, bloom about 10 days later because of their northern exposure. Here Ludlow and the split-corona, Colorange, with sulphur yellow perianth circling a warm orange collar, were noteworthy for very different reasons.

In a season of several surprises, the happiest was, perhaps, the appearance of several *N. cyclamineus* next to a group of plum colored *Fritillaria meleagris*. I had abandoned hope of seeing these tiny, perky flowers again because they had stood under at least 3 inches of water for more than a week. An unfinished rototilling job last fall had left hardened paths between beds tilled for seedling evergreen plantings up a slope from the little *cyclamineus*. Melting snow followed by several heavy rains used the paths as conduits and formed a small pond in the hollow on the edge of which the *N. cyclamineus* bulbs stood. Had I recalled more promptly the drifts of this species standing in very wet ground at Wisley I would have been more optimistic.

Several weeks after the miniature *cyclamineus* had gone, a charming group of Sundial, set off by delicate ferns, bloomed near a tree stump, just near but on a bit higher ground than where the *cyclamineus* stood. Sundial bloomed at least 2 weeks earlier on the sight of a former "Sugar" house. This provides an excellent raised bed where miniature narcissus can be viewed to advantage planted in combination with *Iris reticulata* hybrids, *Puschkinia*, *Hyacinthus azureus*, and other small bulbs.

Because of my long and close connection with Holland I have, to date, had bulbs from The Netherlands only. Now orders have been placed with Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans and I look forward with keen anticipation to welcoming the products of Oregon to the more severe climate of Vermont.

## HERE AND THERE

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Richard (Cynthia) Bell. Mrs. Bell was one of the founders of the active Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society and has been a contributor to The Daffodil Journal both through the publication of that society and directly.

Since our last issue we have received newsletters from five regions and two local societies in this country and one from the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, the latter devoted chiefly to material on Stem and Bulb Eelworm and its treatment. In addition to the listings of new members in all five regional letters we noted with interest:

The Middle Atlantic Region has its own 1973 Symposium report, with Daydream coming in as first choice in the "if only one" category. A fall meeting in Aberdeen, Maryland, in October is being planned by the new RVP, Jane Viele.

Marion Taylor, new RVP for the New England Region, is also considering a fall regional meeting. In the June issue of the newsletter Amy Anthony, Editor, reviews the 1974 catalogues, with personal comments.

ADS awards won in the Texas and Arkansas State Shows were reported in the Southwest Region letter, along with regional news and an inspirational bit that we shall reprint now or later.

Mary Lou Gripshover, new RVP for the Midwest Region, continues to edit CODS Corner for the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, as well as her regional newsletter, titled Narcissus Notes. Both present an interesting diversity of personal and official news and comments. This region also plans a fall meeting.

Two items reprinted elsewhere in this issue are from the June newsletter of the Northeast Region. Five shows in the Region are also reported.

The Washington, D.C., 1974 show was the 25th in an unbroken series. Records for the first show, a cooperative affair of three local clubs, fail to show the variety judged "Best in Show," but after the organization of the Washington Daffodil Society later that year the record is complete. Beginning in 1951 the winners have been: Coverack Perfection, Aranjuez, Chinese White, Beersheba, Binkie, Ludlow, Cantatrice, Carnlough, Slieveboy, My Love, Festivity, Ave, Chinese White, Festivity, Rockall, Arbar, Camelot, Sleveen, Woodvale, Tranquil Morn, Mitsch seedling R33/29 (Green Island  $\times$  Chinese White), Rainbow, Ave. Especially notable among the winning exhibitors were Mrs. John Bozievich (three times) and Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer (five times).

The September issue of Flower and Garden, with daffodils on its cover, includes a short but value-packed article by Meg Yerger: "Hints from a Daffodil Collector." Peggy Macneale continues her "Letters to Susie" monthly feature for juniors in this publication, but daffodils were not the topic this month.

## FROM STEM TO STERN

*By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand*

"No foot, no horse" was an adage applicable in my youth, but now seldom used. "No stem, no flower" could equally fittingly be applied to daffodils. The purpose of the stem is to support the flower and nourish it during the period of fertilization and maturing of the seed and to assist in depositing it at a convenient distance from the parent plant. To this end a daffodil stem continues to grow and function from the time it emerges from the bulb until it has served its purpose in releasing the seed onto the ground.

The principal factor in determining the length and strength of a daffodil stem is hereditary, as one can see by visiting a bulb nursery at flowering time. There one can see each cultivar flowering in quantity with stems peculiar to the cultivar and alike to each other but varying from other cultivars in length, strength, and texture. All experienced flower pickers soon become acquainted with these differences and one could almost accurately identify a cultivar, merely by the "feel" of its stem. Some are very weak and soft, and kink in the middle during frost, from which they never recover. Others although laid horizontal by the frost, return to normal on thawing. Others may stand up to wind while some are so brittle that they snap at the base in strong wind.

Pickers prefer a stem that stands above the foliage and will snap easily at the base, but will be able to stand against the wind without breaking. Fortune is one that will snap almost at the touch of a knife and is easily picked.

Length of stem can be important when staging an exhibit, especially in a large collection where all stems should be of the same height to give a good appearance to the exhibit. Some of the taller stems may have to be shortened to correspond with the shorter ones so that every extra inch that can be grown onto short kinds is of importance.

How many times have writers stated not to cut into the "white part" when picking? This was written by Guy Wilson in a Daffodil Year Book many years ago, the reason given being that "Water would not enter the white part." The writer has never believed this as it is only logical to ask "If water would not enter the white part, how did all the nourishment for the flower get there in the first place?" Last season a test was conducted to check this theory. Three bulbs of Crescendo with buds just bursting were lifted and the stem cut right down to the neck of the bulb with 3 inches of "white part," and three similar buds were cut just above the "white part" and all were placed in the one container with 3 inches of water. There was no difference in the life of the flowers or in the texture of the perianths. A further test was done with three similar buds at the same time. These were placed in water 9 inches deep to observe the results. After 3 days the perianth had developed "goose pimple" texture and the flowers did not last as long as the ones in 3 inches of water. The writer has seen bunches of Soleil d'Or "pulled" so that the stem, including the white part came completely out of the bulb. These lasted as long as flowers cut at ground level. While heredity influences differences in stems among cultivars other factors influence the length and strength of all cultivars. Stems grow best when growth conditions are ideal: frost, cold snaps, and dry conditions slow down stem growth; warm rains stimulate growth. This can be demonstrated



by growing bulbs in pots and watering them daily at flowering time. As the water soaks down through the pot it displaces the air in the pot and then on draining away draws in a fresh supply of air for the roots and soil. Such conditions (good drainage being essential) are ideal for good stem growth at flowering time and afterwards. Too frequent watering may make stems weak at the base, where growth is being continuously made and the flowers may fall over if not supported.

Placing a box with a glass or plastic top over the plant in the open will draw up the stem to the light and also in some instances raise the flower head. At least 3 days should be allowed before picking to get any benefit from this. Early flowering cultivars are generally shorter in the stem than late ones because conditions are not so favorable.

Stems in Division 1a are generally good but there are some short kinds such as Lord Nelson, Rembrandt, Early Sensation, and Dutch Master. Division 1b is also reasonably good but in 1c there are several short and also some weak soft stems. Prestige is one that has a really short neck with the seed box almost on the end of the stem; it is however a little on the short side although quite strong. Slieverue is one that is weak in the stem and there are others.

In Division 2 there are many with long necks although some necks are long and quite strong, for example, Pillar Box 2a has an excellent stem and a long but very firm neck. Tudor Minstrel is well known for its long weak neck that can't support the big flower; even if one is successful in getting the flower to hold its head up, its own weight soon proves too much for the stem and it gradually droops down.

Some of the best stems in this division are to be found on Arbar and its progeny. Thick stems with a small hollow core, heavily fluted and tall, are characteristic of this family. One of the best is Royal Regiment, while Aden, which is earlier has a short but rather brittle neck and should never be lifted by the flower when cold in the early morning, or it will snap off at the neck. In the pinks, Lisdillon and Kuprena have good short necks and should be ideal for breeding good stems and necks. Rainbow is short, and Rose Royale can be weak but Salmon Trout and Romance are quite strong and tall enough.

The 2c's are on a par with 1c in their stems and necks, being best when left on the plant as long as possible to make good strong stem growth. In Division 3 there are some good tall stems but several tall weak necks which have a tendency to grow taller when picked and placed in water. Some of them twist and throw the flower out of alignment. Forfar and Daytona are two that would do this. Rockall, Anacapri, and Marilyn have good stems for 3b's. Verona is good for a 3c, while Sea Dream although tall has a long neck like most of this subdivision.

Until the latest Richardson doubles arrived Division 4 was quite a problem for long and weak necks. Auda and Livia twist and are too weak for the weight of flower they try to support. Camellia and Holland's Glory have almost no neck but the stems are so weak and soft they are easily kinked and are then useless. Hawaii is probably the tallest in the yellow doubles and Acropolis is one of the best in the whites.

Most of the cyclamineus hybrids have good stems, which they probably inherit from the species, which has a small flower on a small wiry stem and a very heavy large seedpod out of proportion to most other kinds. The stem supports this well and this probably accounts for its strength. *N. cyclamineus*



sometimes gives seedlings with long strong stems which need to be shortened for staging, for example, Backchat which will grow to over 18 inches tall.

Division 7 has some good stems: smooth, tapering, and rushlike. Round rather than oval in section, they are strong and generally straight, the main fault being the long necks on the bunch-flowered kinds, some of which droop and twist.

The same fault can apply in Division 8, where Glorious, Martha Washington, and others grow in the neck after picking and splay the florets out at all angles.

Highfield Beauty probably has the tallest stem, which is oval and well ribbed and strong. Silver Chimes has a smooth, rather soft stem, which suggests that it is probably in the wrong division. Poets vary considerably in stem length but being late most of them have reasonably good stems.

Among the collar daffodils there is still room for improvement in some of the stems. However as these are intended mainly for cut flowers, florists will soon show a preference for those that suit their needs most and the others will be gradually eliminated.

Remember, in order to secure long straight strong stems for exhibition:

(1) Support the stem firmly before the bud opens to prevent the flower rubbing on adjacent stems and foliage and to prevent it being broken by the wind.

(2) With a typically short cultivar, draw the stem up with a box or grow in a pot and open in a glasshouse, watering frequently with water over 70°F. Make sure that water is adequate at flowering time. This also applies especially to *N. poeticus* Flore Pleno, the Gardenia Poeticus, which must be watered every day after the buds are 3" high or they will blast.

(3) Pick the stem into the white part if necessary to gain the required length.

(4) Do not place stems in water over 4" deep but make sure that stems have adequate water in vases at the show. Short stems staged near the top of a vase can easily become starved for water and will show the results in a few hours.

(5) Endeavor to breed from cultivars with good stems and short necks that carry the flower well.

(6) Always cut the stem as long as possible and on an angle, rather than picking it, as the angle cut will prevent the stem splitting and curling which could result in the loss of at least one inch of stem for staging. Cut half an inch from each stem before staging even if the stem is on the short side, especially if the stem has been out of water for a long period and the end has dried and sealed the cells.

## TAZETTAS

A new member, Bill Welch, Garzas Road, Carmel Valley, Calif. 93924, would like to hear from members breeding tazettas or otherwise interested in the tazetta group. He is interested in: Division 8: All varieties, both (a) garden cultivars of *Narcissus tazetta* without admixture of any other species, and (b) poetaz varieties; Division 10: (c) all wild varieties of *Narcissus tazetta*; Division 4: (d) double or semi-double forms of (a), (b), (c).



*Photograph by Erwin Strohmaier*

Daffodils at Daffodil Hill

## DAFFODIL HILL

*By MRS. JAMES G. CRAIG, Reno, Nevada*

Up on Daffodil Hill, as they have for more than 100 years, nature's golden trumpets herald the advent of another Spring. Fabulous Daffodil Hill is a 36-acre rolling farmsite where more than a quarter of a million daffodil bulbs are planted. This small farm at a back-country crossroads a few miles out of the historic town of Volcano, California, is owned by Jesse E. McLaughlin. In 1887, McLaughlin's father settled on Ramshorn Grade above Volcano. It was a stagecoach stop and had stables for mules that hauled heavy mining timbers down to the gold mines at Jackson, some 15 miles to the southwest, and to Sutter Creek where gold was first discovered. The old farm first supplied vegetables to the early miners in Volcano. No one knows when the first daffodil bulbs were planted at this site. It could well be that early immigrants scattered seeds and bulbs on their journey to the West Coast. Jess McLaughlin remembers how his mother had separated and replanted daffodils in a spot near the house. About 35 years ago Jess and his wife decided to make a memorial for their parents. They started buying bulbs, a few hundred at first, but adding as many as 5,000 annually in recent years. Jess told us that he now grows more than 350 varieties, and he can identify any variety without benefit of name stakes.

Unlike commercial daffodil gardens, the bulbs at Daffodil Hill are not planted in rows but in drifts conforming to the contour of the rolling land. No bulbs are for sale here. The acres of bloom are for the pleasure of some 20,000 visitors who make the pilgrimage each spring to Daffodil Hill.

Daffodils sprout in every conceivable location. They mingle with gay tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses along ancient rock walls, and among rusty farm implements, wheelbarrows, and wooden casks. The blooming season extends for about 2 months through March and April. The early blooms of rich yellows and reds remind us of the "gold in them thar hills," while during April cool cream and white varieties predominate, which reflect the snowcapped Sierra Nevada in the distance. As we wander up the many winding paths we are greeted with exciting surprises. So many vistas are created by the old-fashioned flowers and shrubs, and orchards in full bloom. What is lovelier than daffodils at the feet of lilacs and apple trees? A very special spot is the dense redwood grove where Mr. McLaughlin has planted many new varieties of daffodils in the lush soil. Pink and red coronas are at their best here.

In many respects the old farm is unchanged. The old barn, two venerable homes, rock walls, and rusty cables and mining equipment, all date back more than 100 years. The farm is not quiet, however. A wide assortment of domesticated livestock includes aggressive goats who vie with the Bantam roosters with their raucous calls, and the aviary contains a pair of preening peacocks.

On Palm Sunday of this year the members of the Northern California Daffodil Society spent the afternoon as guests of the McLaughlins. Mr. McLaughlin personally opened the wide-swinging gate for the 46-passenger Peerless Motor Stage to enter. Someone compared our arrival with that of the early horsedrawn Express Stages.

Why not plan a trip through the Mother Lode Country? California State Highway 49 runs for approximately 300 miles through the very heart of the California gold country. The Mother Lode forms a long narrow strip in

the Sierra foothills, a mile wide and 120 miles long, extending from Auburn to Mariposa. During a decade beginning in 1848, millions of dollars worth of gold were taken out of the creeks and hills. Hundreds of mining camps and riproaring towns grew up along the streams; many of these have completely disappeared or are mere heaps of rubbish. However, many of the old mining towns have weathered the years and remain to delight those escapists from modern living who would like return for a day or a week to the Gold Rush Days. There is still gold to be panned, but if you are not in the mood to pan gold, you surely will be thrilled to scan gold and silver at Daffodil Hill.

### GIFT TO ADS

The donor of the daffodil library which is offered elsewhere in this issue is Mrs. George J. Openhym of Wellsville, New York. The collection was accompanied by a note reading:

"To the ADS with my compliments to use as you wish — from one of your early-enrolled Life Members. I have been growing daffodils for over 50 years and now leave the pleasure to younger people. It is parting with old friends, but I hope others will enjoy these books as I have."

EVELYN T. OPENHYM

The thread of Mrs. Openhym's life has been woven into the history of Alfred University in Wellsville which she entered as a student in ceramics in 1920 and where she met her late husband. She has served the University in almost every possible way from assisting the matron in preparing dormitories for incoming students, to instructing in English and ceramics; in later years serving as a University trustee, member of the Executive Committee, and finally as a life trustee. Most recently a new residential building has been named Openhym Hall.

Mrs. Openhym has rounded out her life with many other interests, including daffodils, of which she has planted thousands on the campus of the University, a notable book collection of the writings of such authors as D. H. Lawrence, Dylan Thomas, and Emily Dickinson which she has presented to the Herrick Memorial Library of the University, and a serious study of the life and writings of W. H. Hudson, the great English naturalist, which included visits to Hudson country in the South Wiltshire Downs of England.

In a newspaper interview, Mrs. Openhym is quoted as saying: "Flowers make the returning seasons an expectation of delight. They are the things that keep us fresh, sane, and young in spirit. In the fever and strife of today's world, they renew our hope for the future. When we go wrong, we try and try again to do better next time. Gardeners are the greatest optimists in the world."

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.



## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *From the Hybridizing Robin*

I have a box of tazettas in the greenhouse (6 Feb. 1974) that have been blooming since the first week in December and the last of the lot are just about "gone by." These are the survivors grown from seed harvested early April 1966 on the Aegean island of Delos. I had planted part of it in the open and it germinated in October and was wiped out by winter freezing. I had suspected these might not be hardy so I planted a small lot in a pot and put them in the greenhouse. These have been blooming for 3 or 4 years now, always starting early and finishing up in early February.

This year 18 or 20 bloomed, and I don't think you could differentiate one from another. Obviously this must have been a highly inbred cultivar — I had pocketed seedpods from possibly a dozen different flowers (300-400 seeds) from several clumps along the steps to the domestic ruins on Delos, and yet the flowers produced are almost identical, with 4-6-8 white perianth, yellow cup florets 1-1¼ inches in diameter standing on 14- to 24-inch stems. The only variation is height and the time of blooming, but some of this could be poor culture.

Since the cultivar reproduces itself by seed I would guess it might be classified as *N. tazetta* L. subsp. *laticolor* Baker (RHS Classified List, 1969).

Today, 10 Feb. 1974, after rereading the Robin, I went out to Thrift Drug Store, got some gelatin capsules, and put some of the last pollen in three capsules, then took a brush and daubed remaining pollen on all the surviving flowers. Otis mentioned Green Goddess as one of his new acquisitions — it would seem that since my Green Goddess rarely has more than a single bloom but has a tremendous bulb it might be worth while to use pollen from *N. tazetta laticolor* on Green Goddess, hoping to reinfuse enough genetic material from the species (?) to get a later blooming period from Green Goddess.

On checking Dr. Throckmorton's printout for parentage of Green Goddess I did not find it listed, but Phillips registered it as an 8. However, I suspect he was trying to improve the size of tazettas by using Divisions 2 or 3, thus diluting the tazetta germplasm with each successive generation until the tazetta characteristic except for the round fat bulb is almost gone. A "back cross" to the wild form should bring tazetta germ plasm up to more than one-half again — with the hope of restoring typical multiple flowered bloom while also retaining good floret size and substance.

The thought just occurred to me that last Sunday I was not consciously selecting the wild form pollen to use on Green Goddess, but was in fact selecting the latest blooming flowers of the wild sibs because these were the only ones left of a 2-month blooming season.

— WM. A. BENDER

I am fascinated at how consistently successful crosses produce good flowers. I mentioned two earlier crosses last year — Bithynia × Ardour and Green Island × Ardour. The former was the better, but both produced hardly a really bad flower. I remarked a 2a primrose with a flattish expanded cup that is deep, bright gold in the center, widely banded with deep orange-



red. It was my best selection from the Bithynia  $\times$  Ardour cross, and it was as good or better this year. I wish the neck were stronger (shorter, really) but the flower is held well nonetheless. The real point here is that I've selected nine from the same cross already, and I don't intend to throw any bulb away until I really have given it a chance. Among the new things the most interesting 2a's have come from Ardour crossed Falstaff. Only three bloomed, but I wouldn't dump a one. Another cross, of Easter Moon  $\times$  Aircastle, began to put out flowers, and the same appears to apply. Broughshane  $\times$  Ave also turned out some very svelte blooms. On the other hand, crosses that were uneven were extremely so. These may be fairly predictable, such as anything using a rough flower like Mabel Taylor, though there are obvious exceptions.

— ROBERT E. JERRELL

## *Narcissus tazetta* L. subsp. *pachybolbus* (Durieu) Baker

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, Falls Church, Virginia

A charming and most unusual daffodil is *N. tazetta pachybolbus*. Lindsay Dettman, daffodil scribe and hybridizer of Victoria, Australia, sent several dozen of these difficult-to-find tazettas to this country in April of last year. I kept two of my three bulbs warm and dry until I planted them in late October. In late April of this year when Cushendall was nodding goodbye to Zanita each bulb produced a well-filled-up bloom stalk. According to Professor A. Fernandes *pachybolbus* blooms in December to February in its native Algeria. These particular bulbs had been blooming for Lindsay last July—his mid winter. Your guess is as good as mine as to when they will bloom next. However, they and other tazettas bloomed much better and quicker for me than other types of daffodils just received from Australia and New Zealand.

*Pachybolbus* is a sort of lovely wierdo with a wild mix of characteristics. It has a very large bulb, in fact, its name means elephant bulb, and it has tiny florets. Like poorly displayed jewels there were 9 florets perched on one stalk and 8 on the other. As with all small cupped daffodils a *pachybolbus* floret has a long tube between the perianth and the ovary but *pachybolbus* carried this to an extreme with a tiny floret at the end of a comparatively much longer tube. The tube and ovary were  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. The really lovely little floret, much smaller than a dime, is only a half inch from perianth tip to perianth tip. Its cup is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide and the whole floret, and tube too, for that matter, pure white except for the tiny bright golden anthers. Each floret is a jewel to behold but collectively they are a pretty curiosity.

*Pachybolbus* may be difficult to keep, except for those who live in the Gulf States and southern California. It is probably not winter hardy and its midwinter blooming characteristics may do it in.



M. S. del, J. N. Fock lith

Vincent Brooks May &amp; Son. hatched

J. Reeve &amp; Co. London

*N. tazetta* L. subsp. *pachybolbus*

The illustration is from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1885.



Photograph by Vinciguerra

PADS Booth at Philadelphia Flower Show, 1974

## 1974 PHILADELPHIA FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

An educational exhibit, "Daffodils — September to May," featuring the life cycle of the bulb was this year's project of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society for the 1974 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, March 10 to 17. Sheets of bamboo covered three walls of the 10' x 15' booth, providing a naturalistic background for the many pots of forced Beersheba, Cragford, Explorer, February Gold, Ice Follies, Little Beauty, Paper White, Peeping Tom, Rapallo, Scarlet O'Hara, Trippie Wickes, and Unsurpassable. These pots were displayed on the floor and on a wooden bench with daffodil carvings made by Jon Gruber.

Barbara Haines' arrangements were kept fresh throughout the week-long show by the addition of fresh daffodils by the many members of PADS who ably tended the booth during Show hours. Betty Tracey lent her two wrought iron daffodils to dress up the black fence. A poster with answers to most frequently asked questions, such as "Narcissus is the botanical name for daffodil," served a very useful purpose.

A Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show Trophy, a silver tray, was awarded to us "for an exceptional exhibit in the 1974 Show."

An estimated 20,000 people saw PADS's first Show in the Plymouth Meeting Mall, April 26-27. It was a good year for daffodil lovers in Philadelphia.

— HELEN H. LEBLOND

## AN APOLOGY TO SEA GIFT

*By POLLY BROOKS, Richmond, Virginia*

Yes, Sea Gift, you were truly beautiful when I saw you in a winning Watrous collection last April. I am grateful to your exhibitor for showing you so well so that I could see how you are really supposed to look. When I said that you "never did much for me" (Daffodil Journal, September 1972) I meant that you never did "strut" for me. It seems that you always sulked and drooped, and often your yellow twin heads were joined by a "string" in an unkempt way. Sometimes you blasted; other years you did not even attempt to bloom. Now that I have seen how lovely you can be, I apologize to you and to Mr. Gray who found you in a Cornish garden and introduced you in 1935.

It was your fetching name that first caught my eye in Gray's catalog. With that name, I knew you had to be good. You were only 21 cents then. Later I ordered you again for 28 cents. You see, I did try. Could it be, dear Sea Gift, that you perked right up when you became aware what price tag (\$20.00) is attached to you by at least one commercial grower? At any rate, Sea Gift, you were truly enchanting on that show table, and you certainly helped to win that coveted Watrous medal. And you know something else, Sea Gift? I think you outshone your other 11 worthy companions.

Right on, Sea Gift, Right on!

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EDITOR

Don't blame the Postal Service this time: the lateness of this Journal is my fault. Preparation of the issue was interrupted by an unexpected operation and hospital stay of nearly three weeks.

— ROBERTA C. WATROUS

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

### DUES RAISE — A NECESSARY EVIL?

At the fall Board meeting in Nashville this November your Board of Directors will be faced with the unpopular question of a dues raise for your society. While any type of dues raise is unpopular, the stark reality of our financial position must be faced. Until recently the monies derived from our dues structure just paid the cost of our Journal (a most vital and enjoyable publication, and in my opinion, a very necessary facet of our society).

A recent raise in cost of printing has caused the cost of our Journal to outstrip the monies incoming from our dues.

It can be readily seen that if our society is to function, a dues raise is a must. The proposed changes would be as follows:

#### ONE YEAR

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Annual       | from \$5.00 to \$7.50   |
| Family       | from \$7.50 to \$10.00  |
| Sustaining   | from \$7.50 to \$10.00  |
| Contributing | from \$10.00 to \$15.00 |
| Junior       | from \$2.00 to \$3.00   |
| Overseas     | \$5.00                  |

#### THREE YEARS

|            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Individual | from \$12.50 to \$20.00 |
| Family     | from \$18.75 to \$25.00 |
| Life       | \$150.00                |
| Overseas   | \$10.00                 |

Experience has shown that any dues increase results in a loss of about 15% in membership. We do not want to lose a single member. However, a little logic along with some arithmetic will prove that additional income is required. The Board of Directors reflects only what you, the membership, dictates. Any ideas or comments that you might have on this subject will be gratefully accepted. Please contact your Regional Vice President, a member of the Executive Committee, or others on the Board to let your wishes be known. Every avenue will be explored prior to any Board action this fall.

— BILL ROESE

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### HANDBOOK FOR EXHIBITING AND JUDGING DAFFODILS

The long-awaited Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils is now at the printers and copies will be available by the time this announcement



appears. They may be obtained from the ADS office at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn., 06840. The price is \$2.25 postpaid.

The Handbook has been brought to completion by a special committee consisting of Mrs. Jesse Cox, Mrs. Goethe Link, and Mrs. W. S. Simms, chairmen of our committees for Judges, Schools, and Awards, respectively. It should be in the hands of every member who exhibits, judges, or even grows daffodils, since there is a great deal of material of general interest, including the classification with illustrations, the new color coding system, latest list of approved miniature daffodils, anatomy of the daffodil, and so on. The Handbook is 5½ x 8½ inches which is the size of the Journal, 44 pages in length, with a heavy yellow cover.

The appeal of the Handbook will extend beyond the ranks of the ADS and it will be promoted by advertising in the Bulletin of the National Council of State Garden Clubs and possibly other horticultural publications.

### **RHS CLASSIFIED LIST**

It has been generally understood that in undertaking to publish a new Classified List, modified to include the new color coding system but listing only varieties introduced subsequent to 1959, the RHS would continue to reprint the last (1969) edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names as long as there was any demand for it.

It now appears that the stock of the 1969 edition is exhausted and plans to reprint it have been abandoned. Our own stock is down to a dozen or so copies. As soon as word was received that the 1969 edition would not be reprinted an order was placed with the RHS designed to buy up any remaining copies. We have no final word but it seems the best we can hope for is a very small number of copies. Orders for these will be filled as long as they last; after that any calls for the 1969 edition can only be satisfied with used copies which are rarely available. Since there is likely to be a steady demand for the 1969 edition from those whose interests extend prior to 1960, members who have copies for which they no longer have any use are urged to send them to the office and not discard them.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

### **1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES**

A list of early shows will be published in the December issue of the Journal. Preliminary information should be sent to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by October 10, if possible. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; show address or building; sponsor of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

### **SECOND CALL FOR DAFFODIL SEEDS**

Once again daffodil seeds are available for members. Jack Schlitt of Portland, Oregon, has contributed a considerable number of seeds from imaginative crosses of fine parents. George Morrill contributed a large number of open pollinated seeds that could produce any combination of colors and forms. Quite possibly the Seed Broker will have seeds from England. Those whose patience matches their imagination and love for new daffodils

should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to The Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

## INTERNATIONAL DAFFODIL CONFERENCE

Plans are being made for an international daffodil conference in New Zealand in 1976. It is hoped that a group from ADS will attend. Wells Knierim is making preliminary inquiries about group travel possibilities.

### Special Offering

*The generosity of one of our Life Members enables us to offer the contents of her daffodil library in the "hope others will enjoy these books as I have." All the items are in mint condition and one of a kind, as follows:*

|   |          |
|---|----------|
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| The Little Bulbs by Elizabeth Lawrence, 1957 .....  | 6.00     |
| The Complete Book of Bulbs by Rockwell & Grayson, 1953 .....  | 5.00     |
| Hardy Garden Bulbs by Gertrude Wister, 1964 .....   | 4.00     |
| The Garden Bulbs of Spring by Reynolds & Meacham, 1967 .....  | 4.00     |
| Collins Guide to Bulbs by Patrick M. Synge, 1961 .....  | 6.00     |

**American Daffodil Society**  
**89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840**

## "WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

If you can spare any of the bulbs listed below, or know where they could be purchased, please write directly to the one involved. If you are looking for a particular bulb, write to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, to have it listed in the next Journal.

### CULTIVAR:

### DESIRED BY:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1b Effective   | Mrs. David B. Perrin, P. O. Box 642,<br>Gloucester, Virginia 23061                                 |
| 7b Clare   | George E. Morrill, 16302 S. Apperson Blvd.,<br>Oregon City, Oregon 97045                           |
| 1a Rowallane   | Fr. Athanasius Buchholz, Mount Angel Abbey,<br>St. Benedict, Oregon 97373                          |
| 1c Polaris   | (He is willing to trade.)  |
| 2c Killaloe  |  |
| 3b Shantallow  |  |
| 5b Hailstorm   |  |
| 9 Any named or unnamed<br>poeticus which has a<br>red eye, or red and<br>green eye <i>without</i><br>yellow.   |  |
| 1b Woodlea   | Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Drive,<br>Trumbull, Conn. 06611                                    |
| 1c Pascali, Polaris  |  |
| 2a Cinnabar, Ellery,<br>Marmoset, Sealing<br>Wax   |  |
| 2c Avellea, Clareen,<br>Knockbane, Moyard  |  |
| 3b Capparoe, Lemon<br>Souffle, Shantallow,<br>Sirella  |  |
| 3c Engadine  | Mrs. Merton S. Yerger,<br>Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853   |
| 9 Acme, Catawba, Ditty,<br>Huon, King of<br>Diamonds, Laureate,<br>Marseillaise, Niantic,<br>Opera, Pentucket,<br>Queen of Diamonds,<br>Steadfast, Wide Wing |  |
| 10 <i>N. poeticus poetarum</i> ,<br><i>N. poeticus</i><br><i>radiiflorus</i> ,<br><i>N. poeticus</i><br><i>verbanensis</i>                                   |  |
| Exhibition bulbs for a display garden.   | Central Ohio Daffodil Society,<br>Mrs. William Pardue,<br>2591 Henthorne Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221 |

## SCHOLARSHIP TO HONOR LARRY MAINS

(Reprinted from Northeast Region Newsletter, June 1974)

The name of Larry Mains recalls to us a friendly fellow with an enthusiastic love of daffodils, of iris and daylilies, and of the people associated with them. But Larry was also Professor Mains of Drexel University, who not only taught civil engineering from 1925 until his retirement in 1964, heading the department for eight years, but who was also a friend to many students, and who for a decade served as a basketball coach.

In his memory, some of those who knew Larry at Drexel have established a scholarship fund. It is hoped that some of his friends in the Daffodil Society will want to contribute to it.

The tax-deductible gifts to the Professor Laurence P. Mains Memorial Scholarship Fund should be sent to Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The convention is now history, but it is possible to enjoy "mini" conventions by joining a round robin. These robins are useful in promoting discussion of daffodil culture along with the promotion of friendships. For those growers who find it inconvenient to attend conventions, a round robin will provide exchanges in the knowledge of various cultural practices. There are vacancies in men's robins, general robins, and regional robins.

In the garden of her new home in Berkeley, California, Mrs. James Wilson found *N. tazetta italicus* growing and blooming. She reported that this tazetta subspecies begins its blooming season as early as September. It grows something under 12 inches in height. It is a modest seed setter. Two other species she reported growing were *N. gaditanus* and *N. willkommii*. *N. gaditanus* was described as being a difficult plant to grow and bloom. However, this plant increased from two bulbs to 53 in a 3-year period of growth. *N. gaditanus* is closely allied to *N. juncifolius*. *N. willkommii* is even smaller and also closely allied to *N. juncifolius*. Mrs. Wilson is very fortunate to be able to grow these species well.

Mrs. Wilson told how she uses bottomless boxes to grow miniatures. These boxes are 9 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 5 yards long. She built compartments about 7 by 7 inches with ½-inch mesh screen. Each is filled with a mixture of adobe soil, compost, and sand. Each variety has its own compartment. The boxes do dry out in summer, but water is applied when necessary. From time to time bulbs are divided, with some remaining in each compartment while the remainder are planted out in the garden. She has found this to be an ideal arrangement for growing miniatures. She bloomed *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* and Little Gem during the middle of December.

Mrs. Mel Williams continues to give favorable reports of her successes in blooming and growing many of the standard varieties in Angie, Louisiana. The early ones bloom quite well for her. She stages "mini" shows by selecting promising stems and setting them in her kitchen window for study



and comparison. This is an excellent method for a grower to learn to know the individual varieties.

Early blooms always attract much interest with growers. The Misses Tuthill wrote that they had blooms of *N. asturiensis* in Rye, New York, in the latter part of January, and these were in snow! Celeste Cox, of Falls Church, Virginia, reported much success with *N. cyclamineus* as she had as many as 70 blooms. This species seeds itself as it does not increase by bulb division.

The past season was notorious in that a period of severe freezing weather came during the early blooming season. It was a sad experience to see so many promising blooms destroyed. However, there are a few whose stems will withstand these freezes. Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, concurs with me that Moondance is the most sturdy of all the trumpets. It, along with Fortune and Ada Finch, withstood freezing temperatures well. It is also interesting that various pollinated flowers were lost, save those of Ada Finch. Seed were harvested from the latter.

Numerous double daffodils were bought and planted last autumn. Many growers are not fully aware of the great beauty these possess. There are a few that will blast, and the blooms cannot be evaluated. Doubles do require plenty of water and they are less tolerant of the hot and dry climates.

It is a practice of mine to use flowerpots in planting daffodil seed. Each pot contains the seed of a specific cross. The pots are later sunk into the ground. Never again will I use the cork-like pots. When I lifted them this summer I found that termites had ruined them. This also nullified their use for planting bulbs of the miniature varieties.

### POETICUS ROUND ROBIN

The new poeticus round robin letter is off to a good start with the aims of accumulating ideas and data about poeticus cultivars that will become a record of possible future value to the Society.

An example of the kind of data compiled may be of interest to members who want to make similar records for their own poeticus cultivars. We select Minuet 9 (Chapman) 1923 as the example to show you. The qualities recorded include:

Position and diameter of perianth — flat, 8 cm.  
Shape of petal — shovel, no overlap  
Shape of sepal — somewhat broader, no overlap  
Diameter of corona — 1.5 cm.  
Form of corona — flat  
Color of corona — yellow, broad red rim  
Scent — yes  
Height — 35 cm.  
Bloom date — 4/20/74  
Location — Brooklyn, Indiana

Information of the above type can be very helpful in judging poets as well as in identifying forgotten cultivars. If poeticus growers in the general membership are willing to share their records with the robin members they may write to Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Box 97, Princess Anne, Maryland 21853, who is acting director of this robin for Dr. Glenn Dooley, Round Robin Chairman.

— MEG YERGER

## PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Upon the recommendation of the Regional Vice Presidents, appointments to the Public Relations Committee have been made by the Chairman, as follows:

New England, Mrs. Mary Mattison van Schaik; Northeast, Mrs. Daniel J. McNamara; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. William C. Seipp; Southeast, Mrs. John B. Veach; Midwest, Mrs. William Pardue; Southern, Mrs. L. H. Houston; Central, Mr. William Heard; Southwest, Mrs. Charles Dillard; Pacific, Mrs. James G. Craig.

The regional public relations chairmen maintain good relations with the news media, Chambers of Commerce, garden clubs, arboretums, and parks in their effort to interest the general public in daffodils and to create a favorable image for ADS. These aims are also the responsibility of every daffodil society member and the committee members welcome news about local educational displays, programs, public plantings, bulb orders for non-ADS groups, etc.

MARGARET R. YERGER, *Chairman,*  
*Public Relations Committee*

## AN EARLY ARTICLE ON PINK DAFFODILS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

*In January, 1946, the California Horticultural Society published in its Journal (7: 334-344) an article, "A Genetical Analysis of Pink Daffodils; A Preliminary Report". The article was of particular interest to me since I had had the privilege of meeting the two authors, Edgar Anderson of the Missouri Botanical Garden and Earl Hornback of Oregon Bulb Farms. While they are no longer living and were not able to see the progress now evident in today's pink daffodils, their observations concerning the possible genetical makeup of pink daffodils is still quite pertinent. (At this point it should be noted that daffodil enthusiasm in the California Horticultural Society was largely fostered by the Society's president, the late Sydney B. Mitchell, who in 1931 urged me to begin plant breeding as a hobby.)*

*The early part of the article is rather technical in nature and would probably be of little interest to most members of the American Daffodil Society. However, that part dealing with the possible sources of the pink in today's daffodils should be of concern to any gardeners who today have one or more pinks in their collections. Therefore, that part of the article is reproduced as it was first published. The complete article is being placed in the Society's Library for those who may wish to read it in its entirety.*

## THE PINK DAFFODIL COMPLEX AND WHERE IT CAME FROM

The above discussion, although complicated by the occurrence of tetraploidy, is conventional genetics which concerns itself almost exclusively with single gene differences, such as color and color pattern. However, to the ordinary breeder these are relatively unimportant matters and what he needs to know is something about the entire germ plasm; what the plant is like as a whole, and on the whole what general kinds of combinations are

going to be thrown. As has been previously shown in a series of technical papers, when crosses are made between distinctly different species, the total effect of the forces making for coherence of the things that went in together is very strong even after generations of breeding. These forces are of several kinds but they all work in the same direction and they mean in simple terms that we tend to get back out of the mass whole sets of characters which went in together in the first place. Rarely we may even get a throw back to one of the original species. We are, however, much more apt to get things which remind us only in part of one or the other of the species which went into the hybrid varieties. These forces of specific cohesion are so strong that we may even determine what the original combinations were even when they are unknown if we have large numbers of hybrids from controlled crosses to study.

In the hybrid of Tunis  $\times$  Mrs. R. O. Backhouse an attempt was made to find out what the pink gene was tied up with. What was the general sort of complex that had put the pink into the pink daffodils? It has been obvious to everyone who bred daffodils that one of the ultimate sources of the pink daffodils must be the poets narcissi. They have the color restricted to the cup, usually to the very edge, and they alone, of all the original species, have a strong red pigment. The pinks, however, have a different shade of red; it is a weak ecru pink instead of a strong orange red and it does not fade with the age of the flower, whereas the colors of *N. poeticus* fade very perceptibly. The pinks as we know them must be the result of recombination. They inherit the quantity of pigment and its distribution from *poeticus*; the peculiar tint must have come from elsewhere. Where might that have been?

The technique for investigating this subject is really very simple though it sounds complicated. Every plant was scored for flower color and measured for sepal length, sepal width, crown length, and then the degree of crimping of the crown was scored. This latter was merely put in three grades: 1. Strong with a very wavy edge, 2. Medium with a more or less medium edge (for this set of plants of course they are all pretty much waved, due to the strong waving brought in by Tunis), and 3. Weak, which means an edge fairly straight and even. Each of these characters was then compared for the whole lot of hybrids and for the pinks alone. Let us take these up one at a time:

(1) Pink is linked with a straight edge. Among the strongly crimped there were only two pinks out of a total of 13 plants. Among the crimped there were two out of four plants.

(2) Pinks are linked with narrow sepals. Among the wide sepals there were only two pinks in fifteen. Among the narrow sepals there was one out of four.

(3) There is no linkage between sepal length and pink.

(4) There is a very slight linkage between a long crown and pink and this is much stronger if one considers a proportionately long crown.

(5) From observation it is also clear that pink is linked with a floppy, poor perianth and with a narrow crown instead of a wide, flaring one.

The above facts give us a picture of what the gene (p) might have come into the cross with. The species we are looking for has a long, narrow crown with a straight edge and narrow, poor quality perianth parts. The obvious answer to this is *Narcissus moschatus* Haworth. We now have a working hypothesis. The pink daffodils are recombinations of elements from

*N. poeticus* and from *N. moschatus* or similar straight-edged white trumpets. From the former they inherited a red or red-bordered cup; from the latter they inherited the capacity to turn pigment (when present) into a pinky red which does not fade. There are various directions in which we may look for confirmatory evidence. After the above analysis had been made, *N. moschatus* was carefully examined in the field. We customarily think of it as a pure white daffodil but as it ages, although it has almost no pigment, what little it has appears first as a faint blush of pink or ecru which gradually deepens into a light purplish brown as the flower fades. This would seem to be the color we are looking for. To be sure, it shows most strongly in the perianth, rather than in the crown, but on the above hypothesis we are not looking for a pink-cupped daffodil; the amount and the distribution of pigment would



"*Moschatus* of Linnaeus"  
(Clusius, Altera Appendix, 1605)



"*Moschatus* of Haworth"  
(Curtis's Bot. Mag. pl. 1300, 1810)

*Editor's note:* The name *moschatus* has been applied at different times to two different species or subspecies, "*moschatus* of Linnaeus" and "*moschatus* of Haworth." The latter, now known as *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *alpestris* (Pugsley) Fernandes, is the one referred to in this article. The former, *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *moschatus* (L.) Baker, has lobed, slightly flaring corona, is larger, and is "very similar to the present-day garden plant sold as *N. cernuus*." (Pugsley, 1933)



have been brought in by *N. poeticus*. What we are looking for is the ability to use the pigment precursors to produce a pink which holds its color as the flower ages. Diagrammatically the recombination would have been somewhat as follows:

| MOSCHATUS  | POETICUS                     |
|--|------------------------------|
| Little pigment   | *Much pigment                |
| No pigment in crown  | *Pigment restricted to crown |
| *Pigment pinkish, non-fading   | Pigment orange-red, fading   |
| MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (Recombination after several generations of breeding) |                              |
|  | *Much pigment                |
|  | *Pigment restricted to crown |
|  | *Pigment pinkish, non-fading |

From the above diagram it is clear that we can no longer speak of the pink daffodils as tracing back to any one wild progenitor. To get sufficient pigment they must ultimately have a *poeticus* in their ancestry; to get the proper shade of pigment they must trace back to a straight-edged white trumpet such as *moschatus*. We can no more think of the poets as being potential pinks than we can of *moschatus* being a potential pink. The latter color is a real achievement, resulting from the recombination of genes from different sources.

On the above hypothesis *moschatus* × yellow trumpets could never lead to pinks without the introduction of *poeticus* blood, nor could *poeticus* × yellow trumpets without the gene "p" from *moschatus* or some such daffodil. Therefore we have two types of questions in scanning pedigrees to test the above hypothesis: (1) Do pink daffodils actually trace back to *Narcissus moschatus* and *N. poeticus*? (2) Are there any pinks which do not have *poeticus* in their ancestry or any which do not have *moschatus* or some such straight-edged white trumpet? Fortunately, many daffodil breeders have kept accurate records and we have evidence on these points. The answer to the first is clear; some of the pinks are known to trace back to both species and by more than one line. The second test is more difficult to answer in full. So far as we know, no pink daffodil has been produced from *moschatus* × yellow trumpets with no introduction of *poeticus*, or by yellow trumpets × *poeticus* without the inclusion of a straight-edged white trumpet. The fact that we have located no such pedigrees does not mean that none exists and we shall be glad to hear from any daffodil breeders who have evidence either for or against the above hypothesis.

The really critical observation in the above cross is that the gene "p" is linked with a straight rather than with a ruffled edge. *Poeticus* introduces so much ruffling, fluting, etc., that any gene which ultimately came from that species should be tied up with a very unevenly edged crown, rather than the reverse.

These pedigrees complete the tests which may be applied to the hypothesis with the data at hand. Others could be suggested. One of the most obvious would be to cross a strong pink to *N. moschatus*. On the above hypothesis all the progeny should be potential pinks; some might have so little pigment as to be as white as *moschatus* or even whiter. It is quite possible that the rather dirty cast to the pink of *moschatus* is due to a dominant gene and in this case one would have to raise a second generation from the cross in order to achieve a soft, clear shade of pink.

## RED DAFFODILS AND AN INVITATION FROM ENGLAND

My main interest is breeding exhibition cultivars in the first four divisions, with a special interest in the area of "all-red." I am using cultivars of better form and darker color than such things as Ambergate and Atomist, such as Sabine Hay, raised by D. B. Milne, which won an Award of Merit this year.

If you have any members working in this color I would welcome the opportunity to correspond and compare notes. Also if any of your members are visiting this country I would be happy to meet them. It is coincidental that I live in South Lincolnshire, where we have something like 17,000 acres of ordinary commercial bulb plantings (tulips and daffodils). In fact I think I am correct in saying that about half the bulbs of the entire world are concentrated in this small area, so it is a very colorful place to visit in April and early May.

As a sideline I am attempting mutation breeding. I believe I am alone in this country to do so with daffodils.

— BRUCE C. JAMES

## THE 1974 ADS AWARD WINNERS

By MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Awards Committee Chairman*

Instead of the near-normal daffodil season we had opted for in 1974, what we got was, in the words of one veteran ADS member, "the earliest blooming season ever experienced in my 50 years of growing daffodils."

This situation, compounded by the energy crunch, presented the committees responsible for the 29 ADS Shows with a plethora of problems; yet only one show, Long Island, N. Y., was called off early in the planning stage. But, of the four shows originally planned for April 6, the Tennessee State Show at Nashville was the only one that managed to survive; its date, however, had been advanced to March 23. The Southwestern Regional at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and the Illinois State at Eldorado had no choice other than to cancel when, after very warm weather, a sudden hard freeze late in March ruined all of their flowers. Then, on April 3, Louisville, site of the Kentucky State Show, was hard hit by a tornado. Aside from the fact that visitors were not wanted in the city so soon after the storm, all their daffodils had taken a severe beating.

Cincinnati and the surrounding area were struck a double blow; the freeze and a tornado. With only two weeks left before the Convention and National Show, Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart Jacobs, Co-chairmen of the show, together with their committee, set to work encouraging growers in other regions who were coming to the Convention to bring their blooms with them. The fact that the Cincinnati Show was the largest show of the season — 701 entries — attests to their efficiency. Too, this is the first time since the Hartford Convention that we've had winners of all National medals and trophies — indicative of the show's excellent quality.

The new Matthew Fowlds Medal was presented to Mrs. Charles A. Bender

of Chambersburg, Pa., for her fine specimen of the cyclamineus hybrid, Charity May.

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. W. R. Mackinney of West Chester, Pa., for her 12 delightful miniatures: *N. juncifolius*, Xit, Piccolo, Minidaf, Canaliculatus, Sundial, Tête-a-Tête, Hawera, Jumble, Baby Moon, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, and April Tears.

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Wilmington, Del., won the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Trophy for her colorful collection of 12 cultivars, three stems each, of: Glenwherry, Kingscourt, Revelry, Signal Light, Hotspur, Kasota, Avenger, Ballymoss, Blarney's Daughter, Matador, Joybell, and Camelot. She was also the winner of the ADS Lavender Ribbon for her five miniatures: Mite, Minnow, Segovia, Hawera, and Minidaf.

A most enviable record for capturing medals and trophies was set by Mrs. John Bozievich of Bethesda, Md. She won the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal with 24 cultivars; the American Horticultural Society Medal with 18 American Bred daffodils; the very first Maxine M. Lawler trophy ever to be awarded, and the Larry P. Mains Trophy. From this last Trophy collection, a vase of Aircastle was selected as the show's best three-stem exhibit and thereby received the ADS White Ribbon plus the Rita L. Fuller Memorial Trophy given by SWODS, which stands for the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society, sponsors of the National Show. Furthermore, one stem of Aircastle from this same vase was judged to be the best bloom in the show and gained for Marie Bozievich the ADS Gold Ribbon as well as the SWODS DeWitt and Elizabeth Balch Memorial Trophy. But that was not the end of Marie's winnings — her outstanding collection of 12 cultivars won both the ADS Green Ribbon and the Indian Hills Garden Club Trophy given by SWODS. She also entered a collection of five outstanding triandrus hybrids that was selected to receive another SWODS Award, the Mary and Carl Krippendorf Memorial Trophy. Altogether 104 daffodils, each worthy of a blue ribbon, were staged in these winning collections!

Believing that an added degree of respect is generally accorded to daffodils that have proved their prowess on the National level a representative group of Marie's winning cultivars is being noted. Onconta, Suede, Sunapee, Showboat, and Wahkeena represented Murray Evans; Aircastle, Eland, Chiloquin, Coloratura, Coral Ribbon, Flaming Meteor, Gossamer, Green Quest, Irish Coffee, Lovable, and R/33/23 (both from Green Island × Chinese White), also, Limeade, Noweta, Oryx, Old Satin, Puppet, Silken Sails, Willet, and Charter, all raised by Grant Mitsch, although the latter was introduced by Michael Jefferson-Brown and Old Satin and Irish Coffee were introduced jointly by Mr. Mitsch and Dr. Tom Throckmorton. From the House of Richardson came Camelot, Carrickbeg, Falstaff, Golden Aura, Irish Minstrel, Irish Rover, Leonora (seldom seen in ADS shows), Merlin, Prince Royal, Parthia, Rose Royale, Rainbow, Revelry (of 1948 vintage), Rockall, Viking, and the new white Snowcrest, as well as its parent, Verona. Others were: Guy Wilson's famous whites Angel, Easter Moon, Rashee, and Sleveen, plus his pleasing pale pink Drumboe; John Lea's prize-winning Achduart, Achnasheen, Inverpolly, Kildonan, and Kildavin; W. J. Dunlop's consistently good Downpatrick; Havilah, registered by the late Edwin C. Powell in 1948; Matthew Fowlds' triandrus hybrid, Waxwing; Mrs. Kate Reade's 1974 Carncairn introduction, Gin and Lime, and John Blanchard's widely-heralded Arish Mell.

Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, won the Carl W. Schmalstig

Memorial Trophy for the best collection of pink daffodils in the National Show. Another SWODS Trophy, given for the best miniature daffodil, went to Mrs. William C. Baird, also of Columbus, for her specimen of Halingy, as did the ADS Miniature Gold Ribbon. All other ADS Ribbon winners in Cincinnati will be mentioned along with those for the other 24 shows.

Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal (or Ribbon) collections of 24 cultivars from no less than five divisions were staged successfully by 10 exhibitors in as many shows. Of these, six were winners for the first time and thereby received Quinn Medals; the four repeat-winners were each given the Quinn Ribbon Award. Congratulations are due equally to each of these exhibitors. Those who won Silver Medals were: Mrs. Hildreth Crafton at Conway, Mrs. Charles G. Rice at Hartford, Mrs. John Payne Robinson at Hampton, Miss Leslie Anderson at Memphis, Mrs. Carl W. Smithson at Nashville, and Robert E. (Bob) Jerrell at La Cañada. The Ribbon winners were: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman at Chambersburg, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Wilmington, Mrs. Thomas W. Smith at Baltimore, and Wells Knierim at Cleveland.

Mrs. Crafton's group, composed mostly of good early to midseason bloomers, included pale yellow Luna Moth, bright-cupped Matapan, and lovely, dependable Passionale. In Miss Anderson's impressive collection were Golden Aura, Green Quest, and the intriguing Irish Coffee with its many changes of color. Seven divisions were represented in Mrs. Robinson's well-balanced entry with Court Martial, Arctic Doric, and Descanso being prominent. Three fine white flowers, Ave, Homage, and Dream Castle, along with a spectacular bloom of pink Precedent were eye-catchers in Mrs. Smith's collection.

Another highly commendable collection was staged by Mrs. Rice, which included Mrs. Richardson's fine new pink-cupped Santa Rosa and her doubles, Gay Cavalier, Gay Song, and Gay Challenger. Noted in Mrs. Andersen's exhibit were Heath Fire, Oneonta, Loch Naver, and Mrs. Reade's precious pink cyclamineus, Foundling. Mrs. Smithson's well-groomed exhibit included near-perfect specimens of Mr. Mitsch's new yellow trumpet, Modoc, a lovely bloom of pink Canby, and a brilliant bloom of Inca Gold. Noteworthy in Bob Jerrell's winning collection were Coral Ribbon, Frost and Flame, Chapeau, and Dainty Miss. He also included one of Dr. Throckmorton's fine seedlings (T/66/21). Mrs. Hartman's group included fine flowers of My Love, Arbar, Green Linnet, and Lemonade. Top Notch, Highland Wedding, Ballymoss (always dependable), and Irish Mist were among Wells Knierim's 24 superb flowers.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for a collection of 12 different miniature daffodils from at least three divisions was awarded at three shows to exhibitors who had not previously won this Medal and at one show to an exhibitor who repeated her former success in this difficult class. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis received their medal at the Middle Atlantic Regional Show, sponsored by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, at Hampton by showing Hawera, Jumbie, Yellow Xit, Quince, *N. jonquilla* Flore Pleno, Sea Gift, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Minidaf, Wee Bee, Pixie's Sister, Sundial, and *N. watieri*. David Cook, not deterred by the second-place award his Watrous entry received last year in a very close decision at the Atlanta Show, took his miniatures to the Nashville Show this spring and won his medal with near-perfect blooms of Tosca, Kibitzer (Watrous), Rosaline Murphy, Tête-a-Tête, Lively Lady, Mite, Hawera, Picoblanco, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Canaliculatus, Sundial, and Xit.



Wallace Windus won his Watrous Silver Medal at the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society Show with Minnow, *N. juncifolius*, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Sundial, Segovia, Stafford, Clare, April Tears, Bobbysoxer, Hawera, and *N. watieri*. Mrs. Charles F. Dillard of Gurdon, Arkansas, staged this, her second winning entry, at the Texas Daffodil Society's State Show in Dallas: Pencrebar, Hawera, Jumblic, W. P. Milner, Tête-a-Tête, Little Beauty, Sundial, Canaliculatus, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. cyclamineus*, Little Gem and *N. triandrus concolor*. She now has the distinction of being the first Roberta C. Watrous Ribbon winner.

The Bronze Ribbon offered at regional shows only for 12 cultivars, three stems each, found winners in three of the seven regional shows. The Rev. Jones B. Shannon had the winning collection in the New England Regional Show with Camelot, Accent, Quetzal, Passionale, Daydream, Silken Sails, Leonaine, Viking, Green Island, and Nampa. In the Northeast Region, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen won her third Ribbon in as many years by staging Stint, Blarney, Richhill, La Fiancée, Aircastle, Stratosphere, Crumlin, Avenger, Pipit, Ormeau, Lysander, and Limerick. In the Southeast Region, Mrs. W. S. Simms was the winner with a set of dependable favorites which included Drumboe, Ringstead, and Sleveen.

Coming now to the Gold Ribbon for the best daffodil in the show, we find the majestic Empress of Ireland as the winner in two shows. One exhibitor, David E. Cook of Atlanta, put up entries in four shows and emerged with three Gold Ribbons. William H. (Bill) Roese, Richard T. Ezell, and Marie Bozievich won Gold Ribbons at two shows each.

The White Ribbon for the best three stems of the same cultivar was awarded to Festivity at three shows and Patricia Reynolds at two. Precedent, Viking, Verona and, of course, Aircastle, were winners of both the Gold and White Ribbons; noticeably several exhibitors won both of these Ribbons. Winners are being listed here with the name and place of the show, number of entries in each, and the date on which the show opened. (Gold — G and White — W)

| SHOWS  | WINNING CULTIVARS                          | EXHIBITORS   |
|--|--|--|
| Northern California,<br>Oakland 439; 3/9               | Roese sdlg. F 14/1 G                       | William H. Roese                                       |
| Alabama State,<br>Birmingham 400; 3/13                 | Flaming Meteor 2a G<br>Purity 2c W         | David E. Cook<br>Mr. & Mrs. Walter<br>Thompson         |
| Texas State,<br>Dallas 276; 3/15                       | Empress of Ireland 1c G<br>Festivity 2b W  | Mrs. Charles F. Dillard<br>Mrs. Royal A. Ferris        |
| Fayette Garden Club,<br>Fayetteville, Ga.<br>205; 3/22 | Carrickbeg 1a G<br>Geranium 8 W            | David E. Cook<br>Mrs. Lorraine Matthews                |
| Arkansas State,<br>Conway 350; 3/23                    | Ocean Spray 7b G<br>Matador 8 W            | Mrs. Jesse Cox<br>Mrs. Isabel Watts                    |
| Pacific Regional,<br>La Cañada, Ca.<br>647; 3/23       | Queenscourt 1c G<br>Patricia Reynolds 1b W | William H. Roese<br>William H. Roese                   |
| Southern Regional,<br>Memphis, Tn. 478; 3/23           | Daydream 2d G<br>Accent 2b W               | Mrs. Richard Harwood<br>Mrs. Wayne Anderson            |
| Tennessee State,<br>Nashville 448; 3/23                | Golden Aura 2a G<br>Ormeau 2a W            | Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr.<br>Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr. |
| Southeast Regional,<br>Atlanta, Ga. 498; 3/28          | Lemonade 3a G<br>Precedent 2b W            | David E. Cook<br>Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson               |

|  |                         |                             |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Middle Atlantic Regional,<br>Hampton, Va. 448; 3/30            | Pannill sdlg. D71 G     | William G. Pannill          |
| Mississippi State,<br>Hernando 435; 3/30                       | Pristine 2c W           | William G. Pannill          |
| Washington Daffodil<br>Society, D. C. 398; 4/13                | Viking 1a G             | Mrs. Wayne Anderson         |
| Adena Daffodil Society,<br>Chillicothe, Ohio; 4/16             | Martha Washington 8 W   | Miss Leslie Anderson        |
| Maryland State,<br>Baltimore 638; 4/17                         | Ave 2c G                | Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. |
| Berwyn Garden Club,<br>Exton, Pa. 236; 4/17                    | Pueblo 7b W             | Mrs. John Bozievich         |
| National-Convention,<br>Cincinnati, Ohio<br>701; 4/18          | Arbar 2b G              | Mrs. Howard Junk            |
| Pennsylvania State,<br>Chambersburg 272; 4/23                  | Rashee 1c W             | Mrs. Reginald Blue          |
| Garden Class-Woman's<br>Club,<br>Downingtown, Pa.<br>232; 4/24 | Cantatrice 1c G         | Mrs. Thomas W. Smith        |
| Northeast Regional,<br>Wilmington, Del.<br>450; 4/26           | Festivity 2b W          | Mrs. Frederick J. Viele     |
| Philadelphia Area,<br>Plymouth Meeting, Pa.<br>361; 4/26       | Monterrico 4 G          | Richard T. Ezell            |
| Midwest Regional,<br>Columbus, Ohio<br>523; 4/27               | Euphony 2a W            | Richard T. Ezell            |
| Ohio State,<br>Cleveland 181; 4/30                             | Aircastle 3b G          | Mrs. John Bozievich         |
| Connecticut State,<br>Greenwich 631; 5/1                       | Aircastle 3b W          | Mrs. John Bozievich         |
| Connecticut Hort. Society,<br>Hartford 234; 5/3                | Precedent 2b G          | Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor   |
| New England Regional,<br>Mass. State, Worcester<br>430; 5/8    | Actaea 9 W              | Mrs. Owen W. Hartman        |
|  | Statue 2b G             | Mrs. Lawrence Billau        |
|  | Patricia Reynolds 1b W  | Mrs. Lawrence Billau        |
|  | Beige Beauty 3a G       | Mrs. John Bozievich         |
|  | Matapan 3b W            | Donald Andersen             |
|  | Empress of Ireland 1c G | Richard T. Ezell            |
|  | Chinese White 3c W      | Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith     |
|  | Corofin 3b G            | Mrs. William Pardue         |
|  | Galway 2a W             | Wells Knierim               |
|  | Daviot 2b G             | Wells Knierim               |
|  | Festivity 2b W          | Wells Knierim               |
|  | Ariel 3b G              | Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.    |
|  | Yellow                  |                             |
|  | Cheerfulness 4 W        | Mrs. Winston Hapen          |
|  | Verona 3c G             | Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony    |
|  | Verona 3c W             | Mrs. C. G. Rice             |
|  | Guy Wilson 44/108 G     | Mrs. A. E. Conrad           |
|  | Viking 1a W             | Rev. Jones B. Shannon       |

Again the early season was clearly reflected in the Maroon Ribbon classes for five different reversed bicolor daffodils, as no entries were staged at the National Show and only 10 Ribbons were awarded at other shows. Daydream and Limeade shared the limelight in five collections each; Bethany, Binkie, Lunar Sea, Pipit, Pastorage were each in three. Even though the season was nearing its end in Birmingham, the Walter Thompsons managed to put up a splendid set there in which Murray Evans' new Dawnlight was particularly noted. Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside staged a wonderfully grown collection at the Arkansas Show in Conway. Mrs. Harold E. Stanford's immaculately groomed collection at Nashville included, aside from cultivars already named, an especially smooth Honeybird. Nazareth appeared in F. R. Yazenski's Hampton collection and in the Atlanta Show Mrs. W. S. Simms' included Charter, Handcross, and the prolific Chat. Continuing her winning streak, Marie Bozievich showed Grant Mitsch's new Siletz in her successful Washington exhibit. Rich Reward was prominent in Wells

Knierim's collection at Columbus, and Mockingbird, the new long-cupped jonquil hybrid, was one of the fine reversed bicolors in Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony's winning exhibit at the Greenwich Show. The Reverend Jones B. Shannon had the winning collection at the last show of the season, Worcester, Mass., which included Cocktail and Halolight. At La Cañada, S. P. (Sid) DuBose was the winner.

Show committees are privileged to offer the Purple Ribbon to any five-stem collection of standard daffodils they may wish to specify in their schedules with the exception of the two collections for which other ADS Ribbons are offered. Division collections were, as usual, the preferred choice, with awards going to four collections each of large-cups, small-cups and cyclamineus cultivars; one each of trumpets, triandrus, and jonquil hybrids; four white collections; and three calling for blossoms from any divisions. At the National Show Wells Knierim had a winner with his elite cyclamineus hybrids Jetfire, Killdeer, White Caps, Jenny, and Andalusia. At Columbus he had another with a white collection which included Churchman (Ballydorn) and Birthright, and three days later still another at Cleveland with triandrus hybrids Waxwing, Chipper, Arish Mell, Little Lass, and Sidhe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony's white collection at Hartford contained Eland, Shot Silk, Verona, Pueblo, and Arish Mell. Wallace Windus staged Stainless, Cool Crystal, Vigil, Pigeon, and Snowhill (de Navarro), another white collection, at Plymouth Meeting, and Dr. Stan Baird's La Cañada group included Celilo, Early Mist, Snow Dream, Glenshesk, and another stem of Snowhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor had two Purple Ribbon winning entries: first in Washington with their large-cupped collection that included Lyles McNairy's yellow seedling 59-1, which is now in the process of being registered as 2a Lyles, and then in Chambersburg their small-cupped group included Green Howard and Murray Evans' splendid new yellow-petalled Red Fox.

Other large-cupped collection winners were Mrs. Richard Harwood at Memphis, Mrs. Frederick J. Viele at Baltimore, and Miss Anne Sangree at the Berwyn Garden Club Show in Exton, Pa. Wahkeena and Festivity were used twice in these entries along with other telling flowers such as My Love, Chapeau, and Flaming Meteor.

Other Purple Ribbon winners with small-cupped daffodils were Mrs. Howard Junk at the Adena Daffodil Society Show in Chillicothe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson in Birmingham, and Mrs. John Bozievich at the Northeast Regional Show in Wilmington. Coolgreany, Corofin, Beige Beauty, and the little yellow Dinkie (dating back to 1927) were noted in these entries.

The remaining cyclamineus collections were entered by: Mrs. Henning Rountree at the Middle Atlantic Regional Show; David Cook in Atlanta; and Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr., at the Nashville Show. Among the flowers shown were short-cupped Greenlet, the bicolored Perky, with its long bright yellow cup, and, of course, the famous Coleman charmers: Jenny, Charity May, Dove Wings, Kitten, Clown, and Andalusia.

The winning trumpet collection was staged by Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside at Conway with a very fine bloom of Matthew Zandbergen's lovely yellow Kiwanis being outstanding. In Dallas, Mrs. Betty Barnes was the Purple Ribbon winner with the only successful jonquil hybrid collection of the year by showing Pipit, Stratosphere (proclaimed by many growers as the best 7b

in existence), Verdin, Dove, and Eland.

A diverse group of cultivars made up the collections calling for blooms from any divisions, such as Signal Light and Daviot in Mrs. Helen Farley's Greenwich entry; Hotspur and Petra in that of Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., at the New England Regional Show in Worcester; and, among others, little Jack Snipe in Mrs. Lawrence Billau's Purple Ribbon winner at the Downingtown Show.

In competing successfully for the Red, White, and Blue Ribbon, 18 exhibitors used 61 different American bred cultivars. Accent was used in six of these; Festivity in five; Pipit in four; Precedent, Silken Sails, and Yosemite were each in three. Many magnificent blooms were shown that reflect the advances made by Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans in their quest for the more perfect daffodil. For example, take Bill Pannill's winning entry at Hampton: 2a red-cupped Rubythroat, 2d yellow and pink Milestone, 3b Silken Sails, and 3b Olathe (Mitsch) and large flat-petalled pink 2b Arctic Char (Evans). We can all look forward to the day when the first two mentioned are more plentiful, and it's a pretty sure thing that Arctic Char, with all its wonderful attributes, will challenge the well-deserved status of its parent, Accent, when widely grown.

At the National Show another entry of exceptionally fine Oregon originations was the winner for Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr. This one consisted of Mr. Mitsch's fine reversed bicolor Chiloquin, Aircastle, and a seedling under number of V 1; also, Mr. Evans' very successful Foxfire and a new one properly named Ginger.

A few of the other noteworthy cultivars from Daffodil Haven were: Fastidious, the very fine white 2c so greatly admired at the last Portland Convention; Euphony, a soft creamy-yellow 2a of excellent form and habit; pink-cupped Tangent, and a brightly-banded small-cupped one named Palmyra. Among the Evans notables were: Protege, a large greenish-yellow 1a; Tyee, another splendid deep-pink-cupped 2b; Minx, a sparkling 3b with its yellow cup edged bright red; stately white Celilo of trumpet proportions; Yosemite, an immaculate 2c; and his spectacular but somewhat unorthodox bicolor, Peace Pipe.

Triandrus hybrids Chipper and Kite represented the work of the late Matthew Fowlds, and Mrs. Goethe Link's Towhee was, as usual, included in this competition, which speaks well for that cultivar.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony won Red, White, and Blue Ribbons at both the Hartford and the Worcester Show; Wells Knierim and Sid DuBose were also two-show winners. Other winners were: Mrs. E. P. Miles and Miss Nan Miles, Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside, Mrs. William V. Winton, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas W. Offutt, Mrs. W. B. Alexander, Richard T. Ezell and Mrs. John Bozievich. The Omagh, Northern Ireland, report didn't arrive in time to be included.

It is good to report that Juniors are still going strong, as all of the Junior Award winners this year participated in this program in 1973. Who knows — maybe there are future ADS presidents in this group! Certainly they represent a good cross-section of the country, with Gary Craig winning at the Northern California Daffodil Society Show and Donald Andersen winning at the Northeast Regional Show. Then six young ladies made a good showing for the opposite sex in the midwest, east and south. Gary's winning flower was Signal Light; Donald's, Takoradi. Too, as has already been mentioned, Donald's three-stem entry was selected as best-in-show for the White



Ribbon. Barbara Gripshover of Columbus gained this award at the National Show with White Marvel; Jan Angstadt's Mount Hood won in Plymouth Meeting; Mary Dell Frank won her award at the Nashville Show with Beryl; also, Susie Gustafson showed Enniskillen at the Mississippi State Show; Kathy Kahn had a winning entry in the Atlanta Show; and Rebecca Scott of Hernando was the winner at the Memphis Show.

Competition in the Green Ribbon classes increased nicely, which is something of a surprise since the smaller collections were off generally from the two previous years. Thirteen Ribbons were won by 11 exhibitors with collections of 12 stems each from at least four divisions. Marie Bozievich, after winning this award at Cincinnati, won her second one at Wilmington. The exquisite Desdemona, a very late-blooming 2c (Guy Wilson); smooth pink-cupped Aosta (Richardson); and a white double, Achnasheen (Lea) were prominent in this second entry. Richard Ezell was successful in two shows — Plymouth Meeting and Exton — with flowers representative of a collector who can spot good show cultivars, such as Camelot, Euphony, Ariel, Wedding Gift, Whitehead, and Kinard, which has its on and off years but can be faultless in an on year. He also included three fine doubles: red-yellow Tahiti, white-yellow Unique, and white-orange Monterrico. Among the flowers in Mrs. Lawrence Billau's entry in Downingtown were Allurement with its unusual beautifully-colored pink cup and Baccarat, one of Mr. Gertsen's split coronas that are becoming more popular in our shows.

Another excellent dozen was entered for the Green Ribbon by Mrs. Wayne Anderson in Mississippi; it included the wonderful 2a Golden Aura, Ringmaster, Rameses, and the delightful 6a Joybell, all Richardson creations. Mrs. Jesse Cox was the winner again this year at the Arkansas Show with fine specimens of the new golden yellow 2a Windfall, Pristine, and Amberglow, to name a few. Mrs. William C. Gaines' Nashville entry, beautifully grown and well staged, included a brilliant bloom of Pinza, an unbelievably fine Larkelly, and a most colorful stem of Papua — in fact the judges questioned the deeply colored inner petals, but in checking found it had grown that way for other exhibitors in the area and concluded that the strange weather had influenced the color.

Very few trumpets were shown in any collections this year as most had already bloomed out by show time, but Mrs. Fred Bradley was able to show two splendid ones: Golden Rapture and bicolored Ballygarvey. The Rev. Jones B. Shannon also showed a fine specimen of Golden Rapture along with the big bright gold Butterscotch, peachy-cupped late blooming Divertimento, and red-rimmed green-eyed Greenfinch in his winning Green Ribbon group at the New England Regional Show in Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor had a winning entry at Chambersburg with cultivars representing seven different breeders: Blanchard: Arish Mell; Richardson: Rameses, Rockall, and Vulcan; Mitsch: Chemawa, Precedent, and Silken Sails; Evans: Tyee and late golden trumpet seedling 266/8; Zandbergen: Westward; Lea: Suilven; and Dettman: Arthur Overton. Two of the most interesting flowers in the writer's entry in Atlanta were Mrs. Ben Robertson's distinctive 2a Sunbeater and a stem of Silver Chimes carrying 14 florets.

Mrs. James J. Liggett's Green Ribbon collection in Columbus included three of Tom Bloomer's recent introductions which are new to ADS shows: Woodland Prince, a lovely yellow-cupped 3b; Woodland Star, a red-cupped 3b, and White Surprise, a sparkling white, green-eyed 3c.

The Miniature Gold Ribbon for the best miniature bloom in the show was awarded at each of the 25 shows, and the Miniature White Ribbon for the best three stems of one miniature cultivar or species was awarded in 21 shows. At a glance, these results may appear to be the same old story retold, but there is one amazing difference — the increased number of hoop petticoats in the group. (Miniature Gold Ribbon — 1 and Miniature White Ribbon — 3)

| HAWERA                     |                                | <i>N. bulbocodium</i> (various) |                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mrs. Bobby W. Hart         | 1, 3 Fayetteville<br>3 Atlanta | Mrs. Richard Stuntz             | 1, 3 Nashville             |
| Mrs. Richard Harwood       | 1 Memphis                      | Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony        | 1 Worcester                |
| Mrs. M. L. Scott           | 1, 3 Hernando                  | Mrs. M. L. Scott                | 3 Memphis                  |
| Mrs. Wm. E. Barr           | 3 Baltimore                    | Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.     | 3 Washington               |
| Mrs. Kenneth Anderson      | 1 La Canada                    | Mrs. James Liggett              | 3 Cincinnati<br>3 Columbus |
| XIT 3c                     |                                | APRIL TEARS 5b                  |                            |
| Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson | 1, 3 Birmingham                | Tuthill Gardens                 | 1 Greenwich                |
| David E. Cook              | 1 Atlanta                      | Michael Magut                   | 1 Hartford                 |
| Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside    | 1 Conway                       | Wallace Windus                  | 3 Plymouth Meeting         |
| Mrs. Stenger Deihl         | 3 Chambersburg                 | Mrs. Mary Rutledge              | 3 Chillicothe              |
| SEGOVIA 3b                 |                                | BEBOP 7b                        |                            |
| Richard Ezell              | 1 Exton                        | Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor       | 1 Chambersburg             |
| Mrs. William Batchelor     | 1 Downingtown                  | Mrs. Robert Meyer               | 3 Greenwich                |
| Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen    | 3 Wilmington                   | Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony        | 3 Hartford                 |
| CLARE 7b                   |                                | MINNOWS 8                       |                            |
| Mrs. William Batchelor     | 3 Downingtown                  | Mrs. Howard Junk                | 1 Chillicothe              |
| Mrs. James Liggett         | 3 Cleveland                    | Wallace Windus                  | 1 Plymouth Meeting         |

Other Miniature Gold Ribbon winners:

*N. scaberulus* 10: S. P. (Sid) DuBose, Oakland

Jumblie 6a: Mrs. Charles F. Dillard, Dallas

Curlylocks 7b: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Washington

*N. watieri* 10: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis, Hampton

Halingy 8: Mrs. Wm. C. Baird, Cincinnati

Stafford 7b: Mrs. Quentin Erlandson, Baltimore

*M. triandrus albus* 10: Mrs. James Krygier, Wilmington

Cobweb 5b: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Columbus

Demure 7b: Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland

Other Miniature White Ribbon winners:

*N. willkommii* 10: Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Oakland

*N. cyclamineus* 10: Mrs. Charles F. Dillard, Conway

Sundial 7b: Mrs. F. C. Christian, Hampton

Fifty-one different miniatures were used in the 13 winning Lavender Ribbon collections of five stems each. Hawera and *N. bulbocodium* varieties (*conspicuus*, *citrinus*, and *Tenuifolius*), were each included in seven collec-

tions; April Tears, in five; *N. jonquilla* and Xit were each in four. At the Washington Show, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., staged a delightful collection of Xit, *N. bulbocodium Tenuifolius*, *N. rupicola*, and two of her own dainty creations, Flyaway and Curlylocks, which, together with Kibitzer, will be appearing more often in our shows as they are now listed commercially by Grant Mitsch. This stem of Curlylocks was selected as Best-in-Show.

Tête-a-Tête, considered the most popular of all miniatures, made only one appearance in the 13 collections. This one bloom was shown in Mrs. Jesse Cox's set in Conway. *N. macleayi*, one of the most interesting miniatures, which is seldom seen in shows (or anywhere else for that matter) due to its shy-blooming habit, was included in the Wm. O. Ticknors' Chambersburg group.

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen repeated her success at Cincinnati by winning the Lavender Ribbon at the Wilmington Show. Other winners of this Ribbon were: Mrs. Charles G. Rice, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Harris W. Rankin, Sid DuBose, David E. Cook, and Mrs. James Liggett.

A Silver Ribbon is given at each of the ADS shows to the exhibitor who has won the most blue ribbons in the horticultural section. This year Wells Knierim's 29 first-prize exhibits in the Cleveland Show topped the list, and it should be pointed out that most of these exhibits were collections. Mrs. E. P. and Miss Nan Miles contributed greatly to the success of the Birmingham Show with 28 blue ribbon winners. Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr., was a two-show winner with 26 blues at Nashville and 12 at the National Show. Also, Mrs. Lawrence Billau received 26 at Downton, Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson in Atlanta and Mrs. James Liggett in Columbus each won 21 blues. Bill Pannill was the winner at the Tidewater Virginia Show with 20 blue ribbons to his credit. Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, another two-show winner of the Silver Ribbon, received 10 firsts in Memphis and 11 in Hernando. Other winners of this Ribbon were: The Rev. Jones B. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anthony, Mrs. Helen Farley, Wallace Windus, Mrs. Marvin Andersen, Mrs. Howard Junk, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Michael Magut, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Frederick Viele, Sid DuBose, Robert E. Jerrell, Mrs. D. O. Horton, David Cook, and Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr.

*Continued on p. 44*

## "DAFFODILS 1974"

This annual by the Royal Horticultural Society is being published again this year and is expected to be available about September. Copies will be available in the United States for \$3.00 each, from the ADS Executive Director.

Some of the articles included are: "Growing Miniature Daffodils," by John Blanchard; "Putting the Spring on Ice," by Michael Jefferson-Brown; "Split Pedigree Book," by John Lea; "The First Daffodil Year Books," by Cyril F. Coleman; "Twenty-five Years of Daffodil Growing in Cornwall," by Barbara M. Fry; "Some Seedling Daffodils of Two Leading American Hybridizers," by Wm. O. Ticknor; "Daffodils in America," by W. G. Pannill; "The Guy Wilson Memorial Garden," by Kate Reade. There are also reports on numerous 1974 shows in England and Northern Ireland and 1973 shows in the United States, New Zealand, and Australia.

And now for the final report on the Rose Ribbon and Miniature Rose Ribbon, offered for standard and small seedlings respectively, as the board of directors made the decision in Cincinnati to eliminate these two Ribbons from our awards program. But, let it be said that an abundance of pleasure and satisfaction has been derived over the years by a number of back-yard gardeners in competing for these awards. Hereafter, properly identified standard seedlings may compete for any ADS award offered to standard named cultivars with the exception of the Matthew Fowlds Medal; likewise, small seedlings (potential miniature candidates) may be shown in classes with those miniatures named in the current ADS Approved Miniature List. All daffodils will now be judged by the regular ADS Scale of Points.

Winners of the Rose Ribbon and descriptions of their seedlings:

Cincinnati — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "Yellow triandrus hybrid with a half-sphere cup" from Binkie  $\times$  (*N. triandrus concolor*  $\times$  *N. triandrus loiseleurii*) No. 646-3.

Washington — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "A single floret, self-yellow, with sharply reflexed perianth, good substance." Another bloom from same cultivar as above, No. 646-3.

Conway — Mrs. O. L. Fellers: "Crisp white overlapping perianth with bright red-rimmed small cup with yellow band and green throat" from two unidentified poets, No. 68AA.

Dallas — Mrs. O. L. Fellers: 2d "Reversed bicolor."

Oakland — William H. Roese: "Medium-sized cyclamineus hybrid, opening color of Aircastle and fading to white in short time." Aircastle  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus* No. F 14/1. This bloom was chosen as Best-in-Show.

Nashville — Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr.: "Good coloring, similar to Limeade, has dark yellow rim around ruffled cup—2d." Binkie  $\times$  Halolight, No. 3

Atlanta — Mrs. W. S. Simms: "Soft self-yellow 5a, broad overlapping reflexed perianth, one flower to stem, resembles 6a Charity May in form and color." No. G/58-4, Silver Bells 5a  $\times$  Carita first, later Audubon. Results suggest Carita pollen was successful.

Hampton — William G. Pannill: "Red Trumpet" from Arctic Gold  $\times$  Brer Fox, No. 64/20.

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Chambersburg — Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ticknor: "Long stemmed, oversized triandrus albus with 4 florets snowy white with a hint of green." Quick Step × *N. triandrus albus*, No. MM-1.

Columbus — Mrs. Paul Gripshover: "A 7b-two flowers on a stem, a very greenish-yellow color" from Bithynia × *N. jonquilla*, No. 69-31-1.

La Cañada — Mrs. Kenneth Anderson: "Deep pink with white intermingled, full double" from Pink Chiffon × Carita, No. PC/C-10.

Winners of the Miniature Rose Ribbon and descriptions of seedlings shown:

Oakland — Jack S. Romine: "Division 12, large flowering yellow *bulbocodium*" from *N. bulbocodium obesus* × Chemawa, No. 73-3.

La Cañada — Jack S. Romine: "Seven inches high, 2 blooms, perianth milk white; wide cup, slight yellow color-slight reflex" from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. bulbocodium obesus*, No. 74-1.

Chambersburg — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "A small 7b with flat scalloped cup of bright yellow and paler, extremely reflexed overlapping perianth segments." Seville × *N. rupicola*, No. 621-1.

Washington — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "The single floret, about 1¾ inches in diameter, resembled a small 2a with orange-banded bowl-shaped cup and slightly reflexed perianth." Peter Piper × *N. triandrus concolor*, No. 659.

Atlanta — Mrs. W. S. Simms: "A small bloom on a 4-inch stem, opens lemony-yellow and cup fades to almost white." Binkie × a tiny unidentified jonquil bought for *N. calcicola*, No. F-22-1.

Hampton — Wm. G. Pannill: "White jonquil, 3 to stem resembling Jenny." Jenny × *N. jonquilla*, No. G 20 B.

Many, many, lovely novelties are seen in ADS shows that don't get recognition in this report as they are often shown in classes for local awards. Multnomah was one such flower that attracted attention in Cleveland as did the 12 non-competitive flower arrangements all made by Mrs. Grover Ramsey. Some 450 other flower arrangements were staged at these shows, which greatly increased their beauty. Again, the Larus Collection of 90 intermediate and miniature daffodils was admired at the Hartford Show. A wide variety of educational exhibits was executed by loyal and faithful show committee members. To all these people who had a hand in the 1974 ADS daffodil shows, we offer our sincere thanks.

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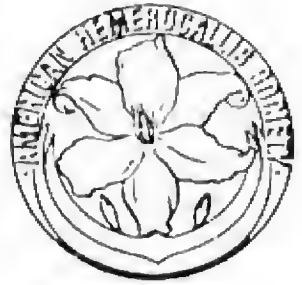
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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840



Vol. 11, No. 2  
December 1974

The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is the form of *Narcissus tazetta* that has been popularly known as Chinese Sacred Lily.

Photograph by Helen K. Link

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## THE CHINESE SACRED LILY

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

From its name one would expect the Chinese Sacred Lily to be a true lily and a member of the *Liliaceae* family, but often, as is the case with other colloquial names of other types of flowers, the name has been given to the flower because of the part it plays in the culture of man. The Chinese Sacred Lily is known to the botanists as a member of the *Amaryllidaceae* family, genus *Narcissus*, species *tazetta* L. It received its common name from its use for decorations in the temples and homes during festivities connected with the Chinese New Year. In our country we often hear of the Lent Lily, which is also a member of the genus *Narcissus* (daffodil, English term). It has received its name because it blooms during the Lenten season.

Delving into literature concerning the origin, description, and name of the Chinese Sacred Lily one finds some disagreement. Whence it came is uncertain, but the speculation and what is known about it is interesting.

In 1929 Albert F. Calvert edited a book entitled *Daffodil Growing For Pleasure and Profit*. (1) Various chapters were written by prominent daffodil growers of the era. Apparently the tazetta group was an important division at that time. Peter R. Barr wrote a chapter, "Species and Wild Forms of Narcissi," in which he mentioned that the tazetta was very important, made up of many distinct forms and species which were widely distributed from the Canary Islands to Japan. He claimed many of those described by Clusius, Gerard, and Parkinson were no longer in existence. He described some of the hybrids raised by the Dutch during that period and stated that many of the old ones raised 50 years earlier were no longer grown at that time (1920). He says, "A few of them, however, are still largely cultivated, such as Grand Monarque, Gloriosus, Grand Primo, and White Pearl."

Then Barr says, "From Japan we receive annually the so-called 'Chinese Sacred Lily,' a vigorous growing Polyanthus Narcissus having a great affinity for water as it blooms freely grown in bowls of pebbles and water only. I have not found that it varies in character and should say it was bred from one species. The flowers which have a white perianth and yellow cup remind one of some of the old forms grown in Holland, but the vigor and height of the plant exceeds that of all other Polyanthus Narcissi." He also states that sometimes it produces double flowers similar to the Double Roman Narcissus.

Burbidge and Baker (2) when discussing *Narcissus tazetta* L. spoke of the variation in size of the cup as well as color and attributed this variation to cultivation by the Dutch. "So long ago as 1800 between two and three hundred garden forms were cultivated by the Dutch florists. The different forms of this plant are largely grown by the Chinese for the decoration of apartments and temples, and large quantities are sent every year from Chinchow to Canton for religious rites and ceremonies at the advent of the waning year."

Quoting from Burbidge and Baker, "A correspondent of *The Garden* gives a very interesting account of a very fine variety of *N. Tazetta* (Grand Emperor) in that periodical for 1872, page 542, from which the following Chinese legend is given, which may account for the 'origin of species' as regards this fine plant." The essence of the tale is that at the death of a father his property was to be equally divided between his two sons; however, the older son was of a greedy nature and claimed the upland part as his inheritance and that which went to the younger son was covered with rocks and water, most unsuitable for cultivation. Naturally, the younger son was discontented with his lot, and one day when he was brooding over his misfortune a benevolent fairy or "Gjiin" appeared and gave him some narcissus bulbs and instructed him to drop them in the water. Soon they increased so rapidly and had such exquisite perfume that people came from afar to enjoy them. The young man became wealthy, much to the envy of his older brother, who then mortgaged his land to buy bulbs in order to gain affluence. The bulbs would not flourish on upland ground and the story ends with the younger son foreclosing on the mortgage and owning all the ground.

Regardless of the tale, Burbidge and Baker say that the variety (Grand Emperor) is one of the handsomest of the group and found its way to England from America where it was introduced by Chinese immigrants to our Western States.



## 1975 CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1975

The 1975 convention will be held at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon on April 10, 11, and 12. This is the same location where the 1968 and 1972 conventions were held. The theme of this meeting will be "Daffodils in the Pacific Northwest" and the highlights will be visits to see the plantings of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. For those who have never seen their seedlings and newer varieties, this may well be your last chance to do so.

An exhibit of their best daffodils will be on display at the hotel. There will also be a competitive National Show offering all the major ADS awards and trophies. Since space is limited, single and three-stem entries may be omitted. All members who will have daffodils in bloom are urged to pack their blooms and enter the competition.

Mr. A. N. Kanouse of Olympia, Washington, who has grown daffodils there for 46 years, will speak at our banquet on the story of daffodils in the Northwest. Other program events are being planned, and we hope to have some of our overseas friends with us.

Due to the problem of inflation, the registration of \$50.00 may not cover the cost of the 2 lunches, 3 dinners and bus fares, so please send registrations early to facilitate planning. Save the reservation forms included in this copy of the Journal. No separate notices will be mailed to members.

Wells Knierim  
1975 Convention Chairman

L. S. Hannibal (3), who has made an extensive study of the tazettas, says that Grand Emperor breeds quite true, but requires a very warm climate. The fact that it breeds quite true suggests a relatively homogenous chromosomal complement, typical of a wild population which has grown for untold centuries in some particular locality. He writes: "True, the bulbs are Chinese in origin, but man could have carried them there from the Eastern Mediterranean back in Marco Polo's time." He states that it exists in a number of variations, doubles and semi-doubles being less common.

Herbert G. Longford, writing in Calvert's book, discusses the growing of daffodils under glass and in the house. He suggests the use of tazettas and

divides them into three major divisions according to color of perianth and cup. He describes briefly the Northern Chinese variety and calls it "The Sacred Lily," or "Flower of Good Luck." It is also known to the Chinese as "Jos Flower" or "Water Fairy." He describes it as white with yellow cup, and remarks that its flowers mature very rapidly when grown in marble chips and water.

In 1907, A. M. Kirby wrote a small book on daffodils (4) in which he advocates growing the Chinese Sacred Lily in pebbles and water. He also discusses "The Tender Clustered Flowered Narcissus." Under bicolor varieties he lists Chinese Sacred, Syn. Jos Flower, Grand Emperor of China, Good Luck Flower (\$1.25 Doz.) He says, "This Chinese narcissus, a typified form of the Tazetta, is of world wide popularity, being prized for its marvelously rapid growth and its abundant silvery-white, yellow cupped flowers, which are produced from forty to sixty days after planting." He also mentions that frequently it will produce flowers with double cups which do not appear to be constant.

In 1934 E. A. Bowles wrote *A Handbook of Narcissus* (5) in which he discusses the Double Roman Narcissus as being popular for forcing, but states the variety had gone out of favor, which he thought was due to the introduction in England in 1889 of the Chinese variety, The Grand Emperor, which was known as Water Fairy Flower, Sacred Chinese Lily, Good Luck, or New Year Lily, so easily grown in soil or water. "It varies a little, and the best single-flowered forms are very bold and pleasing in form and texture, vigorous both in foliage and scape. The white perianth with orange cup is similar to *Gloriosus* but has a larger more symmetrical cup." He states that the flowers vary a little and double flowered forms are sometimes mixed with single flowered bulbs, and claims they are less vigorous. He thought that the doubling was not so regular and pleasing as that of the Roman daffodil. He then refers to Burbidge and Baker, who noticed that the lateral offsets produce their flowers before the central bulb and bear a large number of blooms. Bowles thought this phenomenon might be due to hot-water treatment. According to him an illustrated work, *So Maku*, on Japanese plants depicts the single form in Vol. 5, Pl. 53 as *N. Tazetta* var. *chinensis*. He does not agree completely with the plate and says, "It is a good black and white plate showing the long tube clearly, but the dissection shows the style shorter than the upper anthers, a deeply six-lobed corona, and a curious thickening at the base of the style that I have never seen in living specimens."

L. H. Bailey (6) identifies *N. tazetta* Linn. Var. *orientalis*, Hort. (*N. orientalis*, Linn.; *Queltia orientalis* Salisb.) as Chinese Sacred Lily and says: "Considered by Baker and others to be probably a hybrid between *N. incomparabilis* and *N. Tazetta*." In his detailed description with measurements of plant parts he describes the perianth segments as sulfur yellow and the corona orange-yellow, flowers three or four to the scape. This description does not agree with those who claim Grand Emperor is the Chinese Sacred Lily.

M. J. Jefferson-Brown (7) states that many of the tazettas will not grow outside in Britain, or if they do will not flower satisfactorily, as they start into growth of foliage in early autumn and will try to bloom in December and January. He says Grand Emperor falls in this class and is similar to *Gloriosus* in coloring, and that it used to be imported from Japan and was noted for its huge, many-nosed vigorous bulbs. He classifies it under *Series I*

*Tazettinae Bicolores*, perianth white, corona yellow. Jefferson-Brown does not call it Chinese Sacred Lily, but Herbert R. Barr (8), when reviewing the book in *Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* in 1953 says, "This used to be known as 'The Sacred Good Luck Lily of China' and was regularly imported before the war; a fascinating plant to grow indoors in pebbles and water, it forms an immense bulb hardly like a normal narcissus bulb."

F. A. McClure (9), who was Professor of Economic Botany, Lingnan University, Canton, China presents an interesting economic study of "The Chinese Sacred Lily," in *Hong Kong Naturalist*, published in 1932. He says it belongs to the species *Narcissus tazetta* L. of the Amaryllis family and is usually spoken of in China as the Water Fairy Flower. He attributes the fanciful names bestowed upon it to the poets of the land. He describes its charm, beauty, and fragrance as "holy purity." He attributes the affection for the flower by the Chinese people to its charm as well as its blooming period which coincides with the exact moment of the birth of the lunar year. In southern China the bulbs come into bloom 4 weeks from planting in water and pebbles.

The bulbs are grown in China as a commercial industry; the major portion of the culture takes place in a small area near Yellow Mountain in the vicinity of Changchow. About ten small hamlets raise the major supply of bulbs for forcing. McClure says, "Many persons of my acquaintance have tried growing the bulbs in soil at Canton, but generally without success."

The culture of the bulbs for the industry is somewhat different than general culture of daffodils in our country. The bulbs are planted in October in raised beds composed of rich black loam. They are planted about a foot apart with the tip of the bulb just below the surface of the ground. They are watered and fertilized with pig manure in liquid suspension. The beds are weeded and cultivated and the bulbs are dug in June. They are dried on the surface of the soil where grown until leaves and roots are thoroughly dry. Then the leaves are removed and the roots trimmed. The concave root area is filled with black mud which is held in place by the bases of the roots. As soon as the mud is dry the bulbs are stored in bins made of wood on the sides and adobe on the ends and covered by a roof. The bins are lined with rice straw. The bulbs are placed in upright position with open spaces left for ventilation. When the bin is filled a thick cover of rice straw is placed on top. There is about 4 feet of air space between top of bin and roof. At planting time in the fall the bulbs are taken to market in bamboo baskets. They are not sold for forcing until they are 3 years old.

Most of the forcing is done by farmers since their other work is slack at that time of year. The forcing is rather exacting and time consuming, requiring constant attention.

In December when the tips of the leaves begin to show the bulbs are ready to plant. They are planted in pebbles and water and are grown in full sun. They come into bloom in exactly 1 month. Any shade or other weather factors may cause too much leaf growth; therefore, those who force the bulbs must give them tender loving care to bring them into bloom at the right time.

Preparation of bulbs for forcing is an art in itself; the forcer slits the bulb at the neck on either side, a procedure which allows the spreading of the flower stalks in order to make a more shapely plant.

Dwarfed and bizarre forms are produced by carving. By clever manipulation and cutting tissue certain areas are removed leaving the central bud exposed. With constant care and by using bamboo sticks when the flowers reach the full bloom stage, the plant may bear the shape of a fairy, lion, or other popular forms. Parts of the leaves are removed with a sharp carving tool. The procedure retards the development of injured tissue. This practice is time-consuming but such plants command high prices.

McClure also states the double forms bring higher prices, and that an experienced grower can distinguish the bulbs which will produce double flowers in their dormant state by the shape of the bulb.

Apparently a variety called Grand Emperor is thought by most authorities to be what is referred to as Chinese Sacred Lily; however, it has never been registered in the *RHS Classified List* and certainly would not be hardy when grown outdoors except in warm parts of the country and then in very wet situations.

Only a few catalogs list Chinese Sacred Lily, and those which do have not attempted to list it as a variety. One catalog listed it last fall with a picture in color showing the yellow cups and white perianth.

My experience with the culture of the Chinese Sacred Lily in the greenhouse has been rewarding. Last fall 10 bulbs were placed in two bowls in vermiculite as soon as the top growth began to appear. Enough water was placed in the container to cover the roots, but not the entire bulb and they were never allowed to become dry. The pots were placed in full sun and grew very rapidly; as I was not able to control the amount of sunshine, the foliage became quite rank; but the bulbs produced an abundance of very good quality, fragrant bloom. The rich pure contrast between snow-white perianth and orange-yellow cup was delightful. All the bulbs were either double or triple nosed and quite large. Scapes emerged only from the center bulb. It may be that in this day and age of making a fast buck, the bulbs reach the market before they are 3 years old. A picture in McClure's article shows a forcing bulb cut and ready for forcing with a number of side bulbs or chips as we term them in our country.

Perhaps Mr. Brumbach in *The Romance of Daffodils* (10) describes the variety best of all when he says, "The Chinese Sacred Lily is a study of well-formed golden cups on a white background . . ." I shall always be grateful for the little Gjiin's gift to the plant world, especially when the ground is covered with a foot of snow.

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*Willis Wheeler read this article in manuscript and commented as follows:*

I find this paper well prepared and very interesting. I have McClure's article on the subject and a few years back gave him a couple of bulbs reputed to be the Chinese Sacred Lily. I got them from some San Francisco source but they were not the bulbs I used to see coming into the West Coast ports when I was there.

As mentioned in Helen's story those bulbs secured by returning Chinese travelers were immense. They were the size of big amaryllis bulbs.

This narcissus represents my first association with the genus. Somehow my parents had secured it for our garden and late each fall the bulbs flowered with a delightful fragrance.

Incidentally, the floral arrangement at our Washington Daffodil Society luncheon March 25 had in it what Lee Harris had bought as Paper White tazettas, but they were not. The little cups had a faint tint of yellow in them and the perianth was not as star-shaped as in Paper White. Some years ago the Japanese bulb growers were shipping here a "Paper White" that appeared to be the same as Lee's thing, and they were being sold in the stores as Paper White. The perfume was also different. The perfume of Paper White is objectionable to me.

## SERENA SELFE BRIDGES

Gardener, enthusiast, exhibitor, arranger, judge, teacher, organizer—Serena Bridges was all of these, and especially with reference to daffodils, her favorite among flowers. Long active in the Maryland Daffodil Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Mrs. Bridges held office in the American Daffodil Society as its first Treasurer and as chairman of several committees in succession until an accident in 1969 forced her retirement. Even in the nursing home where she spent most of her time between 1969 and her recent death, she managed to do some garden work from a wheelchair, and to inspire others.

The Maryland Daffodil Society is establishing an award honoring Mrs. Bridges and her many services to that Society, and to perpetuate her aims. As she was particularly interested in encouraging novices, and had donated a series of prizes to the Maryland Daffodil Society Show for this purpose, the award will be given for a collection class for novices. ADS members who wish to contribute to this award are invited to send contributions to Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Jr., Applewood Lane, Baltimore, Maryland 21212.

# VISITS TO DAFFODIL HAVEN, SPRING 1974

By FR. ATHANASIOS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

FEBRUARY 14, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. I stopped by at Daffodil Haven for some hours to consult the literature Mr. Mitsch has collected on daffodils. At the time *N. cyclamineus* was out, and there was a small bouquet in the house. There were also several bowls of arrangements of Dik Dik on the porch. Mr. Mitsch pointed out to me some nicks in the petals, which he said were caused by the two weeks of sub-freezing weather we had had at the very first part of January. It got down to about 3° F. above zero without any snow cover. At any rate, Dik Dik looked grand to me. The flower bud damage was not noticeable to the unpracticed eye.

The catalog illustration shows the very distinctive form of Dik Dik, but the colors are very poor in that picture. The trumpet is a glowing orange-red. And these early flowers seem to glow especially on gray days.

As Dik Dik was already in bloom by mid-February, I later (on April 5) asked Mr. Mitsch why he did not rate Dik Dik EE. He said that this year Dik Dik bloomed before everything else, including Moongate, which is the earliest cyclamineus he ordinarily has. What precisely made this happen is not clear. We will await further developments in the matter but hope that the performance of this year is repeated. Perhaps someone else can report on the habits of Dik Dik in other places and times.

MARCH 21. Dik Dik gone, except for a stray flower or two. Jetfire was past its prime. It too has a glowing trumpet that is cylindrical and smooth with a frill on the edge.

Lemon Drops was out in full force. A row of it along the road was a mass of flowers. In my own plot, down three winters, it was equally strong.

My sister was very taken with Piculet, a pretty and graceful thing. Gypsy was startling. It draws attention because of the perianth, which is suffused with orange hues against a very red cup.

Focal Point always stands out for many weeks. It is a durable flower, opens early, and develops beautifully.

Sumptuous has always been a great daffodil in my judgment. Perhaps it is not absolutely cleanly colored, but the contrast is very good. The plant is vigorous, the stems strong. The trumpet is beautifully shaped. Again the illustration in the catalog does not do justice to the very good contrast of this tremendous bicolor. Now there is a real trumpet daffodil!

Mr. Mitsch promises to introduce Surfside soon, another cyclamineus hybrid. It has the broadest perianths of any cyclamineus, and again has a very clean-cut form. The perianth is not reflexed or bent back, but stands straight back, giving it the neat appearance characteristic of White Caps. Its color is in tones of ivory, as I recollect.

Another cyclamineus hybrid with this characteristic of broad petals is a beautiful sibling of Dik Dik and Jetfire. Its perianth is greenish yellow and the trumpet a clear pale orange. Whatever the combination may sound like on paper the flower is lovely in reality, and the neatness of form is perhaps the quality which makes an otherwise uninteresting combination a delight.

MARCH 28. Mr. and Mrs. Mitsch were in the cottage packing daffodils for a Mississippi show. They had an excellent box of wonderful flowers. Recital was and is magnificent, and somehow the Mitsch pinks seem quite frequently

to me to have tones of watermelon and cherry in them. (Or is this mostly just the black backdrop against which they are staged in the garage?) Recital has no flounces in the cup, as I remember, but has a gradual slight expansion from the base of the crown. It certainly seemed to have tones of watermelon to my unpracticed eye. Pleated Skirts was one of the triandrus hybrids being packed, as well as Piculet, which Mrs. Mitsch especially pointed out to me. There was Pretender, with its very heavy perianth, and the durable Focal Point. Paricutin was brilliant, as well as Flaming Meteor, which this year was very bright and large. Quail was of an exceptionally high quality, and it seemed fragrant to my hay-fevered nose on that occasion.

In the field, the flowers were quite tattered and torn by the strong winds of the previous night. There was, however, one exception, E 0/9, an open-pollinated seedling from a Honey Bells  $\times$  *cyclamineus* seedling, was a very tall plant, every head unbowed and splattered by no mud. It has all the characteristics of an excellent yellow trumpet of very heavy substance, with a slightly deeper crown than the perianth. The grace of the cyclamineus tribe was suggested by the inner petals, which all waved in a most attractive manner.

On the benches in the garage were many seedlings, including full and frilly doubles in delicate shades and some very round yellow ones with smaller center orange petals interspersed. An array of reverse bicolors had exceptionally clean varying shades of yellow and bronzy tones in the perianth.

One especially noticeable flower was an Empress of Ireland  $\times$  Accent seedling from a cross made by one of the Mitsch daughters, which was supposed to have resulted in a pink trumpet, according to Mr. Mitsch, but was a marvelously pure white trumpet with a wire rim of pink around its crown. An outstanding and unusual flower. Another was Accent  $\times$  *N. triandrus albus*, which was also supposed to have come out pink, but which was a very large pure white, well-proportioned triandrus flower—one on a stem.

Another outstanding flower was a huge yellow trumpet simply labeled Yellow Number One, which it certainly appeared to be. Mr. Mitsch said it had been grown in an unfavorable location in its early years, and so had been relegated to the mixture. When planted in the field it was so outstanding that it was rescued. I do not know whether the parentage is lost. Mrs. Mitsch had rescued another very nice flower with a flat crown of a good reddish color with a lighter edge.

Hazel Brilliant (2a, Culpepper) was by far the showiest thing in the crowd. The perianth opens yellowish, but the vaseful in the garage had turned to a clean color, though not perfectly white. Gaily Clad was very well formed, and I like it.

One of my favorite daffodils is Astalot. It will be criticized for being of an indefinite color, and if I were nasty I could describe it as dirty. But its form is so exquisite that it exerts a powerful fascination over me. When Mr. Mitsch offered me a bulb of Panache for some insignificant favor I had done him, I asked him for Astalot instead. The color in the catalog picture is untrue. On the Mitsch bench, where Astalot was able to develop in peace from what the Mitches say was the worst weather year in their memory, it showed subtle tones of new-leaf green, and no streaking or patchiness. It is one of the most graceful daffodils I have ever seen in my life. In my garden, one winter down, it gave two strong-stemmed very durable flowers. I think that if I had to choose one daffodil, I would choose this one, both for its

own intrinsic merit, and because with its ancestry in Rima, one could probably breed from it all the standard things in the daffodil repertory. I hope others will not be disappointed if they try this wonderful flower on my recommendation. Let me know.

APRIL 3. Alamo is in form an impeccable flower. The color contrast is not so deep as in Paricutin, for Paricutin has a much wider cup, and it is exceptionally deep orange-red. Arpeggio and Sentinel have large ruffled crowns of pure gold. The perianths were not of good form when I viewed these flowers, but in 1973 Sentinel absolutely commanded attention and attraction by its all-around good qualities. Gaily Clad is a very finely formed flower of its type; its colors are subdued. Gateway was striking for purity of white and color contrast. Patrician is a flower of absolute classic form: an outstanding creation. Recital looked reddish pink with watermelon tones to me. Its crown is expanded very moderately, and no ruffling or frilling appears on the edge.

The colors of Rubythroat and Cool Flame were perfect this year. A very genuine red opposed to the fiery orange tones which we all know in the yellow-petaled clan. These orange reds fade out to yellow, and the reds from the pink parents wash out to pink. I personally cannot say that there is much, if any, red in Arbar's crown; the crown appeared to me to be pure deep orange. But it is a beautiful flower.

Bantam is a surprisingly attractive flower, small and brilliant in yellow and orange red. Velvet Robe again was magnificent, especially in form. Pinks were of exceptional purity of color in my estimation, but the perianths were very frequently irregular. Was this due to hot-water treatment? Eclat I thought first rate. Its pinkish red was very deep and stunning.

Twice I went over a rather long row of Romance—about 18 feet—and I could not find one flower without notched petals. It is a beautiful pure pink, however, and the texture is exceptional. It seems that people are avoiding it like the plague in breeding, but why don't they try to breed a flawless Romance? It would be a noteworthy achievement.

APRIL 5. Arpeggio and Sentinel on the bench were much better than on Wednesday. New blooms must have been brought in. Arpeggio is very frilled on the edge of its large cup, but Sentinel has a large, smooth, open cup with only a small frill on its edge. Both are very fine flowers, but Sentinel is especially attractive to me. Windfall is an exceptionally beautiful thing, although smaller than I expected.

Both Accent and Allurement showed very fine perianths. Sometimes I have the impression and expectation that their perianths are not as good as they could be. Perhaps it depends on the year. This year they satisfy immensely.

Blushing Beauty, Canby, and De Luxe were very pure pinks with perianths of good texture. The perianths were not regular and flat, but the substance was nice and thick. To my mind Cool Flame and Rubythroat were and are unbeatable. If I remember correctly, when Cool Flame was exhibited at the 1972 convention in Portland its crown seemed to be a washed-out pink; the flower must have been time-worn. The flowers on the Mitsch garage bench were magnificently and fully red in the crowns.

Fancy Frills' color does not appeal to me, but it attracted much attention from a group of visitors. Inca Gold in a large arrangement also was an eye-catcher, as anyone knows who has gazed on it. Its wearing abilities in the garden and in a vase make it a necessity in any collection. It is too bad that its parentage is unknown, for it would be nice to know where that deep color.



now a standard desideratum, came from.

Merlin was outstanding for its purity of white and neatness of build.

After having repeatedly viewed Sun 'n' Snow, I have come to the conclusion that it is one of the most beautiful daffodils there is. Its very large size, good color contrast, and fine coloring make it the finest reversed bicolor in existence in my judgment. The big flowers do weigh down the stem in stormy weather, but a few wire supports can prevent this, and this flower surely deserves any small special effort which is amply repaid by the amazing results.

A great big daffodil called El Capitan had a white perianth and a giant yellow hugely rolled crown. Its proportions did not entirely please, but it was huge and clean. Fairy Dream was small, with a beautiful roll on the brim of its trumpet, very graceful.

Frostkist was so big this year, both at Daffodil Haven and here, that I scarcely recognized it. Although Greenlet is highly praised in the catalog and listed among the most beautiful, the specimens on the bench did not convince me. We shall see another year.

Killdeer looks marvelous both there and here. It is always a double satisfaction to see a good daffodil in someone else's collections, and know that one has his own safe and sound at home.

Newcastle is viewed with great reservations by both Mr. Mitsch and Mr. Evans. I did not like it at all myself, but after seeing it grown in various places and during various years I concede that it is a beautifully formed flower, especially in Mr. Evans' fields. Its color is not clean, the perianth being of yellowish shades. Perhaps someone can take on a hybridizing program to launder it.

The illustration of Perky in the catalog has always repelled me, although many find it very attractive. To me it seems stiff without formality. However a few flowers in the Mitsch garage were of exceptional color and grace, so no wonder it can win prizes even in the British Isles.

APRIL 11—HOLY THURSDAY. Bell Song today was very pink and lovely. Still noticeable too as a good, lasting flower was Philomath, small and very attractive. Two small 1974 introductions, Flycatcher and Petite, were on the bench. This group of small flowers is worth having, every one of them.

Amberjack and Paradox with their off shades of luminous quality were in full exhibit. Gateway with its large rimmed crown was very notable. In spite of the purists, I like Macaw. It is regularly built, though not of classic proportions.

Centerpiece is a wonderful double on the order of Gay Challenger, perhaps not quite so large. The brilliant red-orange doubled center crown petals are very frilled and appeared brighter than those of Gay Challenger, also thicker and more numerous. There seems to be more quantity of red because of the extremely frilled smaller inner petalling. We hope it does not fade, as even some highly colored doubles are inclined to do.

Seedling CO 14/1 is a yellow-crowned triandrus hybrid. It may not be as clean as Tuesday's Child, but it has better contrast and better form. However, the stem of Tuesday's Child to which it was compared was a little time-worn. D 78/1 is a white triandrus hybrid, perhaps not quite as white as Arish Mell but of exceptionally good form. Mr. Evans concurred on the judgements expressed on these two excellent triandrus seedlings, and Mr. Mitsch himself admitted that these two flowers are equally as good or give exceptional contest to Arish Mell and Tuesday's Child. He said that one is a second-genera-

tion hybrid—the bicolor, I believe. The other may be a repeat of the cross which brought forth the older varieties.

Coral Light is a very beautiful, vigorous, and tall flower and plant. Mr. Mitsch has a large stock of Janis Babson; it opens pure pink. Monument is a very magnificent flower, and Mr. Mitsch has a rather large stock of it. Eastertide is a huge full double, round and beautiful. The petals have a slightly hexagonal pattern, reminding us of the basic design of all daffodils. Candida was *not* pure white when I saw it. Bunting was exceptionally bright, and Ocean Spray is beautifully formed.

Nothing can beat that long series of Green Island  $\times$  Chinese White flowers for dependable beauty. Particularly outstanding were Glamorous and Gold Frills.

Gay Time  $\times$  Silken Sails gave a pinkish double. Mr. Mitsch surmised that the pink genes from Silken Sails caused this surprising result. The form is very irregular, but the seedling may be useful for further breeding.

I saw the stock of Curlylocks, Flyaway, and Kibitzer. The last was past its prime, but the others were very vigorous small things.

APRIL 25, THE FEAST OF ST. MARK. Today I visited Daffodil Haven again. I have never visited it so late in the season, though I had often wanted to do so, in order to see the jonquil hybrids, of which I had been somewhat wary, mostly because I have been very ignorant of them. This was a marvelous experience, and I made many notes, on both batches of seedlings and named cultivars. Some comments, mainly on crosses in the jonquils and triandrus groups, follow.

1. There are a lot of Quick Step  $\times$  Daydream hybrids of remarkable light beauty. Some are already introduced.

2. Quick Step  $\times$  Accent is giving some quite good pink-crowned flowers, but I did not at this time see anything exceptional.

3. Quick Step  $\times$  *N. triandrus albus* has given many clones of exquisite, delicate flowers, one of which is Petrel, which, if anything, is better than advertised.

4. Quick Step F3 has a fine row of interesting flowers. It has some creamy, pinkish crowns which apparently change to white. A curiosity is a very small but noticeable collar around the crown on the outside.

5. Among the Daydream  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* hybrids set out for further observation, I found a very attractive pure yellow jonquil-like thing with an extremely rolled crown. I staked a few for acquiring with Mr. Mitsch's permission. Alas, he told me that he had never observed this characteristic before, and that this group had been "cooked" last year, so he suspected that this flower was a mere abnormality resulting from the hot-water treatment. I am disappointed that I may be chasing a phantom. I hope my ghost has some solid matter when I catch it!

6. Mr. Mitsch was working for a double jonquil hybrid with Quick Step  $\times$  Hallali. Two seedlings have a future. One is an exquisite small double white with smaller petals of yellow interspersed. The other is a larger flower in shades of yellow, and some stems do have two flowers.

7. One of the finest flowers at this time of the season is a Morrill hybrid from Green Island  $\times$  *N. juncifolius*. It is an exquisite small flower with a white, very round, broad perianth. The cup is shades of cream at different times of development, but becomes white. At this stage it looks like a smaller edition of Stainless, which I consider to be one of the most beautiful daffodils

in existence.

8. *N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla* has given some very fine miniatures, all yellow with a typical triandrus form and jonquilla delicacy.

9. There are some exceptional flowers from Interim × *N. triandrus albus*. Mr. Mitsch is milking it dry, as it were. These have some very broad petals. As in the later cyclamineus hybrids, so in the more recent triandrus hybrids: now the perianth petals are becoming broader for fuller, better formed flowers.

10. Pigeon × *N. triandrus albus* also has some excellent offspring.

11. Accent × *N. triandrus albus* has given some exquisitely formed flowers with pale pink cups.

12. Sandpiper is a late little flower and small plant. It has a reflexed white perianth, and perhaps too large and expanded a crown, which is very fluted, but it is a very pretty little thing. It is from Bithynia × *N. triandrus albus*. It was prominent among the few vases of things left in the garage, as well as in the field.

Some final remarks about some special jonquil hybrids:

1. Eland is a very beautiful white flower. It certainly cleared up the fog-giness in my mind about white jonquils. It can be recommended unconditionally as far as I am concerned for a pure white jonquil.

2. Oryx is also a light, lovely thing with beautiful shadings, a reverse bicolor.

3. Pipit. A bloom is beside me right now. The picture in the current catalog has too many shadows to give a correct idea of the lightness of this flower and the flowers are too crowded. The one on the cover of the 1967 catalog is much better, though the flower I have is a somewhat lighter shade of yellow. The individual stem portrayed on the 1967 cover also gives a better idea of the graceful carriage of the flowers.

4. Vireo was vigorously blooming in two large clumps near the business cottage. It is immediately attractive and graceful—very round. Mr. Mitsch says that of late years this plant has become larger than it was in the earlier years after introduction. He says that sometimes a hopeful miniature disappoints by becoming a much more vigorous and larger plant. (I suppose that others have wondered, as I have, how Mr. Mitsch can list a 50-cent flower among the “most beautiful,” along with those costing as much as \$100, but having seen Vireo we have again a very specific proof that daffodils are not only the rich man’s flower.)

5. Step Forward. My notes say that this has a very light, white cup and a lemon perianth.

6. Songster (classified 2a) is apparently the only Quick Step × Daydream hybrid which has a darker peach-buff crown. This is a very distinctive flower with its yellow perianth and darker crown. The crown has a very thick texture, which is ridged like cut velvet. Although very rough, it is so fascinating that we romantics cannot be kept from being spellbound. Blooms from bulbs planted late and in poor soil are of much poorer texture and almost smooth. It will be interesting to hear of reports from different parts of the country on Songster. The very thick texture of the crown might be a point of departure for breeding flowers of extreme durability with long keeping qualities. This is something which growers should also aim at. As for floriferousness—one double-nosed bulb produced five blossoms.

7. The picture of Cloud Nine on the back of the current Daffodil Haven

catalog portrays the airy graceful form. The color, however, is in reality quite different. As a child of Daydream, it follows that flower in its luminous coloring of pale gold light. It does not have any of the dusky tones that show up in the picture. Mr. Mitsch says that contrary to his expectations it has recently increased very well. The graceful quality of this beautiful thing makes it indispensable for anyone who can get his hands on it. This too was classified 2a, although the seed parent was Quick Step.

8. New Day, pictured on page 25 of the current catalog but not listed, is also of Daydream-quality coloring, and also lacks the dusky tones in the picture. There was a mix-up—I believe there was supposed to be a picture of High Note, which is lacking.

9. Circuit is a beautiful round flower and larger than the usual first-generation jonquil hybrids.

10. A long row of Bunting is in the best of condition yet. It is a noticeably bright, lovely thing. A glance at one blossom right now awakens admiration and wonder at the beautiful proportions of these small creations.

11. Stratosphere was in good condition also. Again a flower of exquisite proportions in miniature.

12. A row of Flycatcher and Petite, probably the whole stock, was blooming in full force. Both are lovely creations. Petite is the more colorful, but Flycatcher happens to be my favorite, if I must choose, because of the exceptional proportions of the beautifully expanded small crown.

13. Queen of the field, though, at this time of the season is a Royal Oak × Daydream cross. I understand this is one of the Mitsch daughters' triumphs. If this stays a late bloomer—some of the daffodils change their relative blooming seasons according to Mr. Mitsch—it will be one of the highlights of the end of the season. Daydream has given to this flower its exquisite rounded petals and luminous quality of coloring. Today all the flowers were in perfect condition, so it would be a marvelous late golden trumpet. It is not overly large, but of good size, and is a true trumpet. The petals have a very small but strong halo of lighter color where they join the trumpet. The trumpet is darker on the outside than the petals, but on the inside it is slightly lighter. I do not know whether this flower will develop into a different shade or shades of coloring, but I hope it stays a yellow trumpet and does not become a reverse bicolor. It is a flower of the utmost perfection of form and distinctively but harmoniously nuanced coloring. I hope it retains all of the characteristics which I saw in it today. Perhaps Mr. Mitsch has other ideas, for he has already crossed it with Chiloquin!

## RESTLESS LEGS

*(Postscript to a letter from Charles W. Culpepper to Bill Ticknor, written after he had left his home and garden of 50 years to live with one of his daughters.)*

"My difficulty is with my restless legs. They twitch and have a nervous urge to walk through the forest of green trees, stepping over the wild flower and the chameleon, then into the open field, mindful of the nettle and the toad; they have a nervous urge to climb the hill and the mountainside; they are tense with energy to push the spade down to turn the turf; they brim with power to force the opposing tackle aside in the football game; they kneel in prayer at church; thus they may keep me from sleep in the night."



# A DAFFODIL GAME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

By SUSAN TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

P W I T O I V A D L L N I U Q O L I H C  
 R L B I A S U A R A I L L E L Y L Q I H  
 E I K N I B Y T E K A M O R M E A C T A  
 C Y T D L D N E I P N A C L U V F H O R  
 E S I S R E C K S F I L F E I S B R O I  
 D A V E C G A N Y A E N L T O H I R L T  
 E N A C B E R O E T N S S M A G M I R Y  
 N M A R Y C O U R H L E T E O E G N N M  
 T L L A K C O R B C F O N I A I N O E A  
 L N K A E R E N C S L A T U V R K S O Y  
 C A E A R T A H C L M I E T O I N U C L  
 O L C H A R I T Y M X A E M A T T Z Y N  
 E S I T J A C M K I E I I T O C T Y N E  
 L L R R E A E I T N I L T L E V A E A M  
 B E T R S A M B E N L L E Y L E R B H O  
 M V A E Y R A R A O G M L A R I E L T L  
 A E T M B B M I E N A O S K O O W R E A  
 E E N K R A E Y E C N N A P A T A M B S  
 R N A V P R O L O G U E I U K E H V E O  
 P D C D Y H A R Z A T A L C Y C W E E L

**DIRECTIONS:** The names of 34 daffodils can be found among these letters. The names sometimes read forward, at other times backward, up, down, or diagonally. Circle the names as you discover them.

Charity May  
 Chat  
 Suzy  
 Xit  
 Binkie  
 Cantatrice  
 Ave  
 Rockall  
 Camelot

Sleeven  
 Festivity  
 Arbar  
 Precedent  
 Cyclataz  
 Hawera  
 Lintie  
 Minnow  
 Mite

Snipe  
 Prologue  
 Preamble  
 Vigil  
 Chiloquin  
 Ormeau  
 Ceylon  
 Vulcan  
 Daviot

Accent  
 Salome  
 Daydream  
 Ariel  
 Matapan  
 Williamsburg  
 Bethany

# DAFFODILS IN ENGLAND, 1974

*By G. W. TARRY, Wirral, Cheshire, England*

After two very early seasons in 1972 and 1973, most growers expected a more normal season in 1974 and made arrangements for pot-grown bulbs accordingly. By March 1, the more favored parts of the country reported flowers 2 weeks in advance of 1973 and the possibility of flowers completely over by the main shows in mid-April. Cool dull weather during March showed progress considerably, and although there were wide variations in flowering time depending on locality, most shows were very well supported.

Interest in the Daffodil is increasing in horticultural societies throughout England, and more and more societies are holding their own shows. The publication of our own Daffodil Society's Mini-Guide, which contains a recommended list of cultivars that produce a high proportion of flowers fit for exhibition, has been a major factor in this trend. In my own area, Merseyside, recommended cultivars—Kingscourt, Newcastle, Cantatrice, Empress of Ireland, Border Chief, Tudor Minstrel, and Merlin—completely dominated the benches at this year's shows and provided the public with an opportunity to see a display of modern daffodils.

At a higher level, the opening event of national importance is the RHS Competition in London on April 2-3. Because of earlier reports that flowers were well advanced, it was no surprise to find many classes for single blooms filled to capacity and a very high standard overall. The major classes were less well supported, and there were only two entries of 12 seedlings raised by the exhibitor. John Blanchard's winning exhibit was almost entirely under number and although every flower was of the highest quality, the exhibit lacked one important feature, a flower showing an advance in color or form over existing cultivars. His only rival, Mrs. Richardson, was again handicapped by the problems of a long journey in difficult conditions, and her flowers deteriorated steadily during the show. She included in her exhibit a good bloom of Golden Aura, which has a strong contender for Best in Show, and Bold Lad, a 2a red with a broad perianth and strong cup color, probably the best in this section from Waterford in recent years.

The remaining seedling classes contained some exciting flowers, particularly John Lea's 1-10-68, a 1a red trumpet which is a big improvement on earlier flowers of this type, and Mrs. Abel Smith's U4/81, a 2b pink with a cup of a deep cherry-pink shade.

The Devonshire Trophy for 12 flowers was well won by Tony Noton with a mixture of named cultivars and numbered seedlings. These included Ramesses, which was Best in Show, supported by such established cultivars as Chevalier, Newcastle, and Verona; his best seedlings were 603, a 2a red cup with orange flushed perianth, and 556, a 2b pink of good quality for so early in the season.

The single-bloom classes confirmed the quality and reliability of such favorites as Viking, Newcastle, Golden Aura, Daydream, Doubtful, Perimeter, Lemonade, and Rockall. For those already growing most of these there were two interesting newcomers in the 3b classes—Blithe Spirit, which had a bright orange ring to its cup, and Park Springs which had a pale-yellow cup. In the 3c division another interesting competition took place between the very white flowers with pointed perianths, such as Monksilver and Achna-

sheen, and the rounder but not-so-white Verona and Snowcrest. On this occasion, Monksilver emerged triumphant.

In addition to the competitive classes, Mrs. Abel Smith submitted her new 2c Tutankhamun (Ave  $\times$  Empress of Ireland) to the Daffodil and Tulip Committee and was rewarded with a Preliminary Commendation, and Michael Jefferson Brown included in his display a seedling of trumpet proportions in pale lemon with a pink rim.

Our own Daffodil Society's Show was held in the Birmingham area over the weekend April 13-15, and the staging was filled to capacity. The outstanding exhibit in the show was Secretary Jim Pearce's winning set in the competition for the Cartwright Cup for 12 flowers in commerce; the pick of the set were Strines, Shining Light, Bethany, and Rockall. The same exhibitor, against keen competition, took the Williams Cup for six all-yellow flowers and the Leamington Cup for six flowers with red cups. In the first exhibit three Board-raised cultivars, Strines, Broomgrove, and Swallow Nest, were outstanding for their smoothness and quality, and in the second Ramesses, Shining Light, and Pipe Major impressed with their red cups.

The Bourne Cup, 12 seedlings by the exhibitor, was rather disappointing, as John Lea was committed to the defense of the Engleheart Cup in London a few days later and wished to conserve his resources. Nevertheless, he was a clear winner, and his best flower, Achduart, 3a, won the award of Best Bloom in Show and added to its reputation for reliability in the production of flowers of the highest class.

The single-bloom classes were well contested, but although the flowers were of the highest quality, there were no new cultivars to excite interest.

The main objective for amateur growers at the show is the Norfolk Cup for 12 blooms from bulbs that cost no more than 50 p. (\$1.20) apiece. This year the cup was won by Horace Goodwin; the pick of the flowers throughout this class were Kingscourt, Viking, Empress of Ireland, Border Chief, Easter Moon, Salmon Trout, Passionale, and Merlin. Only shortage of space prevents reference to many of the other exhibits in the show.

The RHS Daffodil Show in London on April 17-18 was the next item in a very crowded program; in quality and quantity it must be considered the best for many years. The Engleheart Cup, 12 flowers raised by the exhibitor, produced six worthy exhibits and was well won by Mrs. Richardson with a set of flowers that must compare favorably with those of any previous winner. Particularly outstanding were Gracious Lady, a 2b pink of the very highest quality; Bold Lad, 2a, confirming the impressions at the previous competition; Angola, 1a, a deep gold trumpet after the style of Viking; and a seedling under number with a lemon perianth and buff-pink cup. In second place, John Lea had no outstanding new flowers, and his red-cupped flowers were slightly below the high standard he usually achieves, although Achduart confirmed the opinion of the Birmingham judges as Best Bloom in Show.

The other major class, the Williams Medal for amateur growers, requires 12 flowers from not less than three divisions, and this attracted 12 exhibits. The top award went to Tony Noton, who staged outstanding examples of the modestly priced Newcastle, Empress of Ireland, Vulcan, and Rockall and backed them up with equally good flowers of his own raising.

The single-bloom classes were keenly contested, with large entries everywhere. Several of these classes were won by seedlings under number but three Rathowen introductions particularly caught the eye: White Star, 1c, of dis-

tinct form and highest quality, flowering a little later than many in this section; Golden Joy, 2a, all yellow, with a perfectly flat circular perianth and half-length cup; and Lilac Charm, 6a, with white perianth and a long bell-mouthed cup in a unique shade of lilac pink.

This show was supported in strength by the trade, who did their utmost to fill the gap left by Mrs. Richardson's retirement. Rathowen, under their new owners, Brian Duncan and Charlie Campbell, staged a wonderful first exhibit with a centerpiece of white trumpets flanked by a full range of color. Their White Star, Irish Light, Woodland Splendour, Woodland Star, and Silent Beauty were particularly fine. Mrs. Kate Reade of Carncairn staged a larger display than usual, and although she was handicapped by a shortage of red/yellows, this was offset by very good vases of her latest introductions—Gin and Lime, 1d; Drumawillan, 2d; and Foundling, 6b. John Lea's exhibit was dominated as usual by his red-cupped flowers Achduart, Bunclody, Torridon, Borrobol, and Eribol. Mrs. Abel Smith featured Dulcie Joan, 2b (only just misses 3b), with a clear pink band to its cup; Chelsea Derby, 2b, which has contributed the depth of color to many of her seedling pink cups; P4/02, a border 2a/3a flower in clear pale yellow; and Silver Howard, 3a, pale yellow.

The Daffodil and Tulip Committee awarded an FCC to Broomhill, 2c, raised by the late Fred Board and grown by Tony Noton; an AM to Sabine Hay, 3a (the nearest yet to a red perianth in a daffodil), raised by David Milne and grown by Bruce James; and for trial at Wisley Gardens they selected Woodland Prince, 3b, raised and shown by Tom Bloomer.

The second day of the London Show coincided with the Harrogate Spring Show some 200 miles north of London. The Daffodil Show at Harrogate forms one small part of a very large show featuring a complete range of garden flowers, including shrubs, alpine, house plants, floral arrangements, and all the equipment required by the horticultural enthusiast. This is the only major daffodil show in the country where the judges select a champion bloom from each subdivision and a Grand Champion from these champions. On this occasion Newcastle, 1b, was Grand Champion, and the subdivision champions were Ballyrobert, White Prince, Richhill, Orion, My Love, Passionale, Arctic Doric, Daydream, Ballysillan, Merlin, Hammoon, Verona, Heart's Desire, Tresamble, Charity May, and Suzy.

For those who could still find both flowers and stamina, the season ended in the RHS Hall, London, on April 30 when our Daffodil Society staged its first Late Competition. Exhibitors brought every available flower, and it was most gratifying to find 171 blooms staged on this date in such an early season, although the hot afternoon sun caused more and more casualties with every passing hour. The prize list was dominated by Tony Noton who won 14 firsts, mainly with numbered seedlings, including Best in Show with a borderline 2b/3b flower with a narrow red rim to its cup. There were many fine flowers in a keenly contested Inter-Society Competition won by Ramsden Bellhouse, who included outstanding examples of Merlin, Woodland Star, and Verona in their exhibit.

Without question 1974 will be remembered as a vintage year for the daffodil here, with more evidence than ever of its increasing popularity.

*Slides of many of the cultivars mentioned have been sent to Mrs. W. Kent Ford, ADS Photography Chairman.*



## FAVORITES.

Since 1947 Trevithian has been my favorite all-purpose daffodil. It is healthy, hardy, scented, and lovely to pick for the house. The four-flowered stems will even bring recognition at a daffodil show. The Symposium sets its approval on favorites and this year I have shifted allegiance to Verdin, Grant Mitsch's reversed bicolor 7b, which came to the garden in 1966.

The bulb seemed expensive at the time and was only bought in from a collection out of sympathy for neighbors' pockets, but behold in two years time it had increased to 42 bulbs and bulblets and has continued healthy, floriferous and attractive in various ways. It may not get attention on the show table but has value in the decor of house and garden. Shorter than Trevithian, Verdin is in better proportion when grown with spring plants. This year it was added to the hosta garden where the flowers opened just at the right moment to complement the late emergence of the hosta leaves, and the bicolored flowers, soft lemon fading to white at the crown, set off the first pale leaves and the white edged hostas in an unexpectedly gay and delightful combination.

—MRS. ELLERY SEDGWICK



Halingy



Minnow

Two of my favorite and most useful miniature daffodils are tazettas. Halingy helped me win a Watrous medal, and Minnow grows for me with wild abandon. They are both small and lovely bicolor tazettas, but there the similarity stops. Halingy has, for me at least, a stem no more than 5 inches long, whereas Minnow is always on a 10-inch stem. Halingy has three to five florets, whereas Minnow usually has two and occasionally one or three. Out of perhaps 100 blooms, I have seen one Minnow with four florets. Halingy has rather long pointed twisty petals, whereas the petals of Minnow are short and round. Halingy opens with a pure white perianth, whereas the perianth of Minnow opens a pale greenish yellow that clears to white. Both are nice, but I have to rate Minnow as the better plant. For me it is a vigorous grower that blooms well, and almost every bloom is of show quality.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

## MY INTRODUCTION TO QUICK STEP

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

At the request of a new member of ADS, I visited his garden in the spring of 1974 to point out any symptoms of daffodil diseases that might happen to be present. During the examination of his plants I was able to show him occasional leaf patterns suggesting the virus disease commonly called "yellow stripe."

Although the finding of disease in a daffodil planting is never a happy accomplishment, my first meeting with Grant Mitsch's delightful cultivar Quick Step brightened the afternoon immeasurably. There, at the end of a row of plants that had finished blooming was this beautiful clump of fine white glistening jonquils of excellent substance and wonderful perfume. Each floret of the several on a stem had a nice short cup in the center of a fine white perianth.

It was truly a pleasant ending for the day to meet with the lovely Quick Step, and as it is reported to set seed, someone is going to have great fun with it in the years to come. Will it grow in Florida? We'll see.

## HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Fred R. Schuster, ADS member from Vandalia, Ohio, received the American Diploma in Horticulture (awarded for the first time this year) from The American Horticultural Society, at the 1974 Congress of that society in October. In reporting this award Peggy Macneale writes: "Three awards were given, the other two going to young men trained at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Doris, on the other hand, is self-educated, and has labored for years on end in behalf of gardening for the ADS, the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, the American Iris Society, Rose Society, etc. ADS members in southwest Ohio are mighty proud of Doris."

In recent months newsletters have been received from three regions: New England, Midwest, and Pacific. Both New England and Midwest were planning regional fall meetings, which took place in due course, as did the fall meeting of the Northern California Daffodil Society.

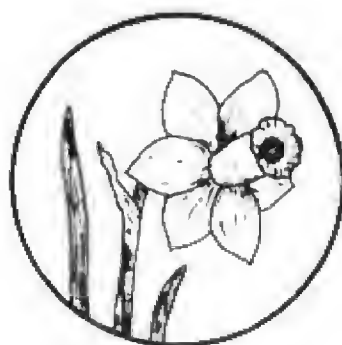
The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand (Inc.) has sent a publication reporting in considerable detail winners in the two national shows (North Island and South Island).

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter reports winners and comments on six shows. It was particularly noted that most of the Champions (apparently a Champion is selected for each of the principal divisions or sections of the show) were Tasmanian-raised. Exceptions were 1c Lady Slim from Victoria and 3b Tension from New Zealand (each a Champion in three shows), and Richardson doubles Hawaii and Gay Challenger.

Another name can be added to the growing list of tazetta collectors: F. W. Shepherd, Truro, Cornwall, England, writes in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, "On a recent visit to Scilly I found numerous 'Sols' and Scilly White growing and flourishing from discarded bulbs in the hedges and waste land alongside the numerous fields of 'Sols' and daffodils, but only a few others in cultivation or as rogues in the cultivated stocks or as wildlings. Have all the rest of the older kinds disappeared completely or are some still

to be found in other lands where this group flourishes? Miss Fry at the Rosewarne Experimental Station hears of a few being grown in California and Australia and we have received some from growers abroad. Are there still others to be re-discovered in other similar climates?"

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# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Board of Directors, meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 2, approved the following new schedule of dues:

Individual, \$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years (Juniors, through 18 years of age, \$3.00 a year)

Family, \$10.00 a year for husband and wife, with one copy of the Journal, or \$27.50 for three years

Individual Sustaining Member, \$10.00 a year

Individual Contributing Member, \$15.00 a year

Individual Life Member, \$100.00

Overseas Member, \$5.00 a year or \$12.50 for three years.

The new schedule invalidates all membership application forms now in circulation. These should either be destroyed or used in communicating with the office on other matters. New membership application forms with the revised schedule of dues may be obtained from the office. Please state quantity desired.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our supply of the 1969 edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is nearly exhausted and the RHS can no longer fill orders. Plans to publish a new revised edition or even to reprint the 1969 edition have been virtually abandoned. The Board of Directors has ruled that effective immediately our remaining copies must be reserved for purchase by members who qualify as student judges beginning with the 1975 judging schools. It is felt that their greater need should be recognized. Members with copies of the 1969 edition for which they no longer have any use are urged to return them to the office and they will be sold as used copies to anyone.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

## FALL BOARD MEETING

Forty members of the Board of Directors attended the fall meeting at the Sheraton South in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 2. Friday evening the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society entertained at dinner at the Tennessee Botanic Gardens and Fine Arts Center. Following dinner Mr. Jack Schwab presented his magnificent time-and-motion flower film. How exciting it was to see a tight daffodil bud struggle into bloom before one's eyes! Saturday evening directors were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Talbot III for a delightful outdoor buffet supper.

At the Board meeting on Saturday reports were given by seven regional vice presidents or their directors and 17 committee chairmen.

Due to rising costs a new dues schedule was adopted.

Mrs. Simms, Awards Chairman, will be sending out a revised show procedure booklet shortly to those groups planning spring shows. Additional copies are available from her for \$1.00 each.

Mrs. Cox presented the *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* and strongly urged all judges to purchase copies.

Mr. Larus has added no new miniatures to the *Approved List* this year. He would like to hear from growers who have nominees for the list.



**REGISTRATION FORM**  
**ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1975**  
**SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Names to be placed on tags: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Registration includes 2 lunches, 3 dinners and bus fares.

Registration fee: Before April 1 ..... \$50.00  
After April 1 ..... \$55.00

Make checks payable to Wells Knierim, Treasurer  
31090 Providence Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44124

If mailed after April 4, send to ADS, Sheraton Motor Inn  
Lloyd Center  
Portland, Oregon 97232

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**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION**  
**SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON**

Please reserve the following accommodations for me and confirm by mail:

Rooms: One Person ☐ \$19.00

Two Persons ☐ Twin \$24.00 ☐ Double bed \$24.00

Date arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date departing \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Rooms will not be held past 5 PM without a deposit.

I plan to share a room with \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS RESERVATION FORM DIRECTLY TO:  
SHERATON MOTOR INN, LLOYD CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON 97232



## ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

### DIVISIONS 1-9, AND 12.

5a Agnes Harvey  
 8 Angie  
 5b April Tears  
 5b Arctic Morn  
 7b Baby Moon  
 7b Baby Star  
 1a Bagatelle  
 7b Bebop  
 7b Bobbysoxer  
 1a Bowles's Bounty  
 1a Charles Warren  
 7b Clare  
 5b Cobweb  
 7b Curlylocks  
 8 Cyclataz  
 7b Demure  
 5a Doublebois  
 12 Elfhorn  
 4 Eystettensis  
 7b Flomay  
 6a Flute  
 6a Flyaway  
 5b Frosty Morn  
 1d Gipsy Queen  
 6a Greenshank  
 8 Halingy  
 5b Hawera  
 7b Hifi  
 8 Hors d'Oeuvre  
 12 Jessamy  
 6a Jetage  
 4 *jonquilla* Flore Pleno  
 6a Jumblic  
 4 Kehelland  
 12 Kenellis  
 6a Kibitzer  
 7b Kidling  
 7b Lintie  
 1b Little Beauty  
 1a Little Gem  
 5b Lively Lady  
 7a Little Prince  
 2a Marionette

### DECEMBER 1974

12 Marychild  
 5a Mary Plumstead  
 6a Mini-cycla  
 1a Minidaf  
 8 Minnow  
 4 *minor* var. *pumilus* Plenus  
 6a Mite  
 6a Mitzy  
 2a Morwenna  
 12 Muslin  
 2a Mustard Seed  
 12 Nylon (hybrid group)  
 8 Pango  
 3b Paula Cottell  
 7b Pease-blossom  
 4 Pencrebar  
 2a Picarillo  
 1a Piccolo  
 3c Picoblanco  
 7b Pixie  
 7b Pixie's Sister  
 12 Poplin  
 5a Poppet  
 6b Quince  
 5b Raindrop  
 7b Rikki  
 1b Rockery Beauty  
 1c Rockery Gem  
 1c Rockery White  
 2a Rosaline Murphy  
 1b Rupert  
 7b Sea Gift  
 3b Segovia  
 5a Sennocke  
 8 Shrew  
 5a Shrimp  
 7a Skiffle  
 1a Small Talk  
 1a Sneezy  
 6a Snipe  
 1c Snug  
 6a Soltar  
 7b Stafford  
 6a Stella Turk  
 7b Sundial

7b Sun Disc  
 12 Taffeta  
 1a Tanagra  
 12 Tarlatan  
 6a Tête-a-Tête  
 6a The Little Gentleman  
 1b Tosca  
 2b Tweeny  
 1a Wee Bee  
 7b Wideawake  
 1c W. P. Milner  
 4 Wren  
 3c Xit  
 3b Yellow Xit

Members who would like to file  
 this revised list in a copy of the  
 RHS Classified List can cut the  
 page out, fold it lengthwise, and  
 paste this side to inside cover.

## DIVISION 10

*asturiensis*  
*atlanticus*  
*bulbocodium* (various)  
*calcicola*  
*Canaliculatus*  
*cantabricus* (various)  
*cyclamineus*  
 × *dubius*  
*fernandesii*  
*gaditanus*  
*hedraeanthus*  
*jonquilla*  
*jonquilla* var. *minor*  
*jonquilloides*  
*juncifolius*  
 × *macleayi*\*  
*minor* (various)  
*pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *alpestris*  
*pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *bicolor*  
*rupicola*  
*scaberulus*  
*tazetta* subsp. *bertolonii*  
 × *tenuior*  
*triandrus* (various)  
*watieri*  
*willkommii*  
 × = wild hybrid  
 \* listed in 1969 Classified List as  
 = × *incomparabilis*



The Daffodil Test Plot at the Minnesota Arboretum has demonstrated the success of outdoor daffodil culture in that state and has shown how best to succeed in naturalized plantings so that many towns can use daffodils in their park plantings.

FUTURE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS: 1975, Portland, Oregon; 1976, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 1977, California. Any group wishing to host a future convention should contact the President to reserve the date.

— MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, *Secretary*

## CHANGES IN ADS AWARDS — SCHEDULE CHAIRMEN PLEASE NOTE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in Cincinnati on April 20, 1974, the decision was made to eliminate the Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbons from the list of awards available to daffodil shows approved by ADS. This action necessitated the changing of Rules 2 and 5 of "Rules Which Must Be Included in Schedules" to read as follows:

"2. Exhibits which are not named or are incorrectly named will be disqualified. However, the originator or other persons may show blooms of standard seedlings in classes for "named cultivars." Blooms of seedlings (miniature candidates) for the Miniature List may be shown in classes with those miniatures named in the most recent ADS Approved List. All seedlings must be identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator, the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification.

"5. Miniature daffodils, as named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings (miniature candidates) for the Miniature List."

*The Procedure for Obtaining Awards from American Daffodil Society, Inc.*, has been revised to incorporate all recent changes. One copy (for use by the show and schedule chairmen) has been mailed to each person whose name appears under "information" in the listing of "1975 Daffodil Show Dates." Additional copies may be obtained by sending \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing to the Executive Director or the Awards Chairman.

— MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

## SEED DISTRIBUTION

Seeds were donated by Jack H. Schlitt, of Portland, Oregon; George E. Morrill, of Oregon City, Oregon; George W. Tarry, of Cheshire, England; with lesser amounts from Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D.C., and William O. Ticknor, of Falls Church, Virginia. Mr. Schlitt's seeds were mostly from Murray Evans daffodils parentage and were in large part pinks. Mr. Tarry's seeds had exotic parentages and great promises. Mr. Tarry has proven to be a notable contributor to our Society with his seeds, an excellent slide program, and an article on British daffodil shows.

The seeds were distributed to 27 persons in 14 states. Some requests were received after the supply was exhausted. No donors had great quantities of seed available as have Mr. Culpepper and Mr. Fowlds in the past. The quality of the seeds left nothing to be desired.

— WM. O. TICKNOR, *Seed Broker*

## 1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list of show dates will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Chairmen of shows not included in this list are requested to send this information to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by January 10. Information desired: date of show, city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of person to contact for information.

### EARLY SHOWS:

- March 7-9 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society as part of the Dallas Flower and Garden Show at the State Fair Park; information: Mrs. R. H. Rodgers, Jr., 3612 Rosedale Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.
- March 8-9 — La Canada, Calif. — by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Drive; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17992 Norton St., University Park, Irvine, Calif. 92664.
- March 12-13 — Birmingham, Ala. — State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15-16 — Hernando, Miss. — by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 20 — Oxford, Miss. — State Show by the Oxford Garden Club at Paul Johnson Commons, University, Mississippi; information: Mrs. John Savage, Zilla Avent Drive, Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 21-22 — Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurien St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 22 — Fayetteville, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society and the Conway Council of Garden Clubs at the University of Arkansas Student Union; information: Mrs. V. M. Watts, 1619 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701.
- March 22-23 — Memphis, Tenn. — State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rte. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 22-23 — Oakland, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Maurice Worden, 133 Peralta Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.
- March 27-28 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 29-30 — Hampton, Va. — by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society in the Williamsburg Room, Holiday Inn, I-64 at U.S. 258; information: Miss Sarah Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23669.
- April 5 — Louisville, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Breckinridge Inn, South of Watterson Expressway; information: Mrs. Annabel Fisher, 525 W. Whitney Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40215.

April 5-6 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester High School auditorium; information: Mrs. Chesterman Constantine, Coveta, Gloucester, Va. 23061.

April 5-6 — Muskogee, Okla. — Southwest Regional Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial Bank and Trust, 230 W. Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.

April 5-6 — Nashville, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center; information: Mrs. Charles Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

LATER SHOWS: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

April 10-11 — Portland, Ore. — National Show

April 12-13 — Warsaw, Va. (Mrs. H. Marston Smith)

April 12-13 — Washington, D.C. (Mrs. Bruce Gunnell)

April 16 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. Howard Junk)

April 16-17 — Baltimore, Md. (Mrs. Robert B. Lyon)

April 18 — Wilmington, Del. (Mrs. W. R. Mackinney)

April 18-19 — Plymouth Meeting, Pa. (Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond)

April 19-20 — Dayton, Ohio (Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat)

April 23 — Downingtown, Pa. (Mrs. Lawrence Billau)

April 26-27 — Upper Arlington (Columbus), Ohio (Mrs. William Pardue)

April 29 — Islip, N.Y. (Mrs. Frederick L. Voss)

April 29-30 — Cleveland, Ohio (Wells Knierim)

April 30-May 1 — Greenwich, Conn. (Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.)

## APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

For the last four years the December Journal has contained lists of varieties qualified to be added to the Approved List of Miniatures. A revised complete list is contained in the current Journal.

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions to the list. It is hoped that more members will participate each year by indicating cultivars, grown in the member's garden, which are considered worthy of addition. This year, while a few such letters were received, no variety received more than a single nomination, which is not considered enough to warrant inclusion.

The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the rock garden.
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes.
3. It must fit in well with the present list.

As it is recognized that cultivars on the established list should not be subject to review more than once in several years, and as there was complete revision five years ago, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to removal of any on the present list.

—JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

## CONVENTION TRAVEL SAVING OPPORTUNITY

Members in the NewEngland-Northeast area who would like to save 20% on the regular round-trip economy air fare to Portland are invited to contact Mrs. Hugh B. Ogburn, Harris Travel, 3 Strickland Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut 06807. Telephones 203-869-3689 (home) and 203-661-8801 (office). Stopovers before or after the convention can be arranged at slight additional cost.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

All too swiftly the seasons have passed. Once more the season of daffodil blooms will be upon us. We will again have the opportunity to review the success or failure of our efforts.

One test of success will depend on how well we planted those new bulbs. For many the miniature daffodils are something of a challenge, especially those in Div. 10, "Species and wild forms and wild hybrids." When you come to think of it, a wild plant grows well in an environment that duplicates its native one. Some species hybrids will demand the environment of their immediate ancestors. How should bulbs of miniature daffodil varieties be planted? Mrs. Merton Yerger has passed along some ideas that she finds to be successful. She uses planting baskets. She places a sprinkle of 0-20-20 fertilizer in the soil under the baskets. It is evident that she provides "mini-environments" for various species groups. She places all of the cyclamineus hybrids in a specific location. These bulbs and plants are shaded and remain wet throughout the summer. *N. cyclamineus* likes plenty of moisture but it should not be forced to remain in an area of standing water.

The *N. triandrus* hybrids are planted together and moved to an area where they can be kept dry and with good drainage. The species are allowed to seed. The hybrids are usually sterile. Tarlatan, Taffeta, and Jessamy are located in an angular location formed by an aluminum-sided garage and a shed. Apparently winter protection is provided in order to encourage them to bloom throughout the winter.

Nancy Wilson in Berkeley, California, is quite successful in growing some of the species. She reports that *N. willkommii* grows like a weed for her. She grows *N. serotinus* successfully from seed. She has had additional pleasure in being able to have blooms of *N. willkommii*, *N. fernandesii*, and *N. cyclamineus* off and on over a 2-month period.

New interests are developing within the ranks of the Poeticus group. There seems to be an expression of dissatisfaction as to the naming and classification of the poets and some of the hybrids. It is hoped that the newly formed Poeticus Robin can untangle some of these problems.

Venice Brink reported that *N. poeticus recurvus* has been around in his area (Southern Illinois) for a very long time. It is a good grower and quite persistent when planted well. It is a rather shy seeder for him. *N. poeticus Praecox* is the earliest of the "species" poets. (It is now classified in Div. 9, not 10.) Uncrossed seedlings are exactly like their parent, however. He also gave an interesting report on *N. poeticus ornatus*. This poet naturalizes well



in Southern Illinois. It is not a free seeder but it does increase through bulb division. Often the bulbs are redistributed by wind and floods. It likes to grow in rather moist areas. Mr. Brink dug his first from a corn field by a creek where the bulbs had taken root in a dozen or more spots after a flood. He says that this variety has been around in his area for at least a hundred years. Apparently this wild daffodil has found a suitable environment.

Lucy Christian has posed quite a question. How would one go about determining the best variety in one's garden? Perhaps a wise choice should be made with regard to divisions in a season. If one had to select a choice of the overall season, how would this choice be made? For my part I like Cornet best for the early season. I suppose the reason lies in the fact that I am hungry for a daffodil bloom then. I grow something over 800 varieties. I do love Moondance for its lovely golden yellow trumpets. But there are many triandrus varieties that are favorites. I can't leave out the cyclamineus, the pink cups, red cups, nor many others. How would you choose?

## WHO KNOWS RUPERT BROOKE?

Rupert Brooke became a welcome resident in a few northern gardens when Willis Wheeler was unable to take him along to Florida upon moving there from Virginia. Word is that the new hosts expect to take him to several daffodil shows in the spring.

Rupert Brooke was listed in the daffodil social register as a poet. The name appears in the 1950 RHS CLASSIFIED LIST as having been raised by the Reverend Engleheart in 1919 and registered by Pearson in 1927, but when the list was revised in 1955 the name was omitted. At that time more than 150 poeticus cultivars were dropped from the register, often because they were believed to be extinct. Now we find that the poeticus Rupert Brooke was only in retirement. Perhaps this daffodil is in other gardens too. A description of the bloom may help in finding out.

Mr. Wheeler describes it thus:

Diameter of perianth, 45 mm.

Shape of petal, obovate

Shape of sepal, broadly obovate

Diameter of corona, 13 mm.

Form of corona, definitely cupped

Color of corona, faintly green at base, then yellow, then a white band and red-edged

Scent, faint

Height, 40 cm.

The list of daffodil cultivars prepared by Dr. John Wister for the 25th Anniversary of The Scott Foundation at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania shows two bulbs of Rupert Brooke 9 were bought from Pearson in 1925 and describes it as a late blooming, well-rounded flower, eye with edging of deep orange red. It was later included in the Main Collection planted in 1954 on the Swarthmore experimental grounds.

The poeticus Rupert Brooke was named for the British poet (1887-1915) who won fame as a writer of war sonnets at the onset of World War I and died of blood poisoning while in the British Navy in Scyros.

—MEG YERGER

## DAFFODILS FROM DOWN UNDER

By MICHAEL A. MAGUT, *Trumbull, Connecticut*

I have been growing daffodils from New Zealand, Tasmania, and mainland Australia for four years. The first year I planted them soon after they arrived in late April. There was some foliage in the fall but no blooms. Some bloomed the following spring. Some that threw up foliage the first fall have never bloomed. Others produced blooms of good quality the first spring and have been consistently good.

I would recommend Jackson's Remis, a pink, as excellent. Both color and form are fine. Another pink, Lawali, had six blooms the first spring and at least five each following year. Some blooms of this plant have a white feather-like projection from the cup, making it a sort of semidouble. Vixi, a 2a yellow with Galway as a parent, produces good blooms. First Frost, a 2c, is a lovely flower. Duneba, a Ceylon seedling, is a good 2a red. Other very fine pinks are Dallbro, Valana, and Confusion. Swanlough, a 1c, has done well as have Sabrina 3a and Gowo a 3b.

The following year I didn't order any bulbs from Down Under but just watched those from the previous year. The next year, however, I did order and when the bulbs arrived I kept them in open bags in the garage until September. I planted some along the back of the house (southern exposure) and others in a former vegetable garden where the soil is more moist. By the house, the first bloom of the season was Commanding, a golden yellow trumpet, which bloomed on March 12. It was very large with good form and lasted well on the plant as described by David Bell in his catalog.

Bonney Gem, by Cotter, a deep pink both inside and outside the cup, is a splendid flower. Palmino, a self yellow trumpet, has excellent substance and smooth texture. Bronze Eagle, a bicolor with Polindra as a grandparent, has shown excellent color contrast and smoothness. Monte Bello, a 2a red, has been showing excellent form and deep red coloring. Masquerade a 2b red exhibits fine show form and has won many championships. In this bed by the house about 50% of the bulbs have bloomed. There are several bulbs that I am anxiously hoping will yet appear. In the vegetable garden all appeared the following spring, about 40% bloomed, and the following year all bloomed. Craigieburn, a 3b with an orange-red cup, is outstanding. Almost every flower is of show quality.

Lucky Charm is a 2a with a nice rim of bright red and is consistently fine. Rochdale, a 1b, is very attractive, smooth, and has nice contrast. Leonie and Hampstead are two fine 3b's; both have yellow cups, the first tinged orange at the edge, and the second with a broad margin of bright red. Both are midseason bloomers. Carissima is a 2a with a wide band of glowing scarlet. Roselene is a fine, smooth, clear pink.

Last year I planted Dettman's collection and bulbs from Jackson and Bell in September. The best flower from all growers was a yellow and white double called Tavelle. It had very round and smooth petals. Sarcelle, a large 2a red, was good, and Astral Light is a fine-textured 2b yellow gold. Green Island was one of its parents. Bilboa, a 2a red from Dunkeld  $\times$  Carbineer, was large, smooth and impressive. Yelmo, a golden trumpet with good overlapping petals, was good. Nacooma and Matamata (pinks) had excellent color. Arctic, an unregistered 5a white, was different and very white.

This year's bulbs are in the garage. There are two yellow trumpets that have won several championships. They are called Otewa and Pundit. Two pinks that I am looking forward to having bloom are Madang and Palo. Madang is listed as a trumpet and has Remis as a parent, and Palo is described as a very deep pink with a pure white perianth. Nala, a 1b, should be an attractive flower, and Boyet, a 2c, is a consistent winner. Another exhibition variety is Placid, a 3b, with a lemon yellow cup.

Of the 58 varieties planted last year all but two produced leaves or blooms. Those who are interested in growing blooms from Down Under should wait until fall to plant the bulbs which will arrive between March and June. George Lee suggests that if the bulbs start to get soft they should be stored in damp peat moss and kept in the refrigerator. This year we bought another refrigerator and I may find myself doing this.

I enjoy growing these daffodils with anticipation of what may appear. Unfortunately, last month I found a large hole in one of the Down Under beds. A woodchuck had decided to make it his home. One of our dogs, a golden retriever-German shepherd tried to get him out and only succeeded in getting him to go farther and deeper. To distinguish varieties, I try to plant bulbs of different classes next to and around one another. I don't know what will happen here. Again it will be a case of wait and see what appears.

## FROM KITCHEN TO GARDEN

*By* ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Editor*

Under this heading we propose to publish short contributions of the "household hints" category, not necessarily just from the kitchen. To start, I looked up something E. A. Bowles, the British authority on daffodils and crocus, wrote in his book "My Garden in Spring," published in 1914.

Writing of seedling crocuses ". . . Forms with larger flowers, deeper or lighter colour, or extra markings as compared with the normal type, fill the heart with joy and pride when found in one's own seed-beds, and it is a happy being who carefully lifts them out from among the common herd with the only instrument really suited to the purpose, a cook's fork. Poor mere man that I was, I stumbled along for years in unenlightened masculine ignorance, using a mason's trowel, old dinner knives, and such bungling root-cutting tools for the fine work of seedling selection until a practical cousin of the fairer sex caught me using one of the best silver forks that I had taken out in a bowl of breakfast scraps, the daily portion of my gulls, and she said 'What you want is a cook's fork, and I will send you one.' How was I to know that cooks had forks designed by Heaven for the use of gardeners? But when it came I wanted others, and as I often leave them stuck about in jungles of the rock garden I am a frequent customer at the ironmongery counter of the Army and Navy Stores, where cook's forks are obtainable. Go thou and buy two, one of the largest size for weeding out grass, *Poa annua* especially, among delicate bulbous things, and you will bless me every time you use them, or ought to if your heart is not of stone."

The following suggestion was in a Hybridizers' Round Robin letter by Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie:

"What do you-all do about labeling? We impoverished schoolteachers were on to recycling before it became nationally fashionable and perhaps neces-

sary; and I have found a good, cheap label that seems to work well. I take the styrofoam meat trays that have one smooth side and cut them into the proper size, maybe 2" x 1", and put a hole in one end. I can write on them with a ballpoint pen, and it's almost like embossing. Even if the rain washes out the lettering, you can easily see to re-do it. Then I fasten it to the stem with a twistem from bread wrappers, etc. (This is labeling only for "crosses.") I also keep a notebook on all crosses, but the label can stay on the stem and even go into the envelope with the seed, and no money spent, and very little effort."

My own favorite suggestion is to use plastic mesh berry baskets as underground cages for planting bulbs of miniatures to make them easier to keep track of, and my neighbors and friends save such baskets for me instead of discarding them. And a paper bag in one end of the weeding basket is handy for collecting odds and ends not suitable for the compost pile.

Let us have your pet ideas.

## COMPENSATIONS IN AN ADVERSE SEASON

*(From Narcissus News, Newsletter of Midwest Region, June 1974)*

We have grown daffodils for 30 years more or less, but never had a ring-side seat to observe so much in one season. During the first 2 weeks of March we brought different varieties into the house and had the pleasure of watching the different stages of development from half-opened buds to full maturity. Ordinarily our season doesn't start until the end of March. The variety we enjoyed the most was Brunswick, a 2b. It is an old variety, early, very reliable, and prolific. We have grown it for years, but never fully appreciated its beauty. The petals are glistening white, the cup a soft lemon yellow, which fades to a delicate rim of chartreuse on the ruffled edge. The stems are long and strong. It is a medium-size flower of good proportions. At its blooming time we were always too busy watching the development of the exhibition varieties to realize its worth. Now that spring is only a memory, the delicate charm of Brunswick is still fresh and alive in our thoughts.

Coreopsis and speedwell are blooming in the border where Daydream, Newcastle, and Abalone battled the mid-March sleet/snow storms. We were concerned after the storm about the broken foliage and its ability to manufacture food for the bulbs. Another observation was the number of microclimates our garden had, and how many air current paths. A row of Paricutin was flattened to the ground, while on either side Festivity and Accolade only bent with the wind. The squalls swept down the garden path and around the corner of the house. Binkie and Coral Ribbon, behind the shelter of a yew hedge, paid no heed. A planting of Festivity in the path of this gale leaned sideways out of the way. Everywhere in the garden were similar evidences of air currents and climates. As the season advanced our conclusions were that the bud stage of development at the storm time affected the bloom, that many varieties had a built-in hardiness, and that the bent or broken foliage stayed green and grew. The bulbs may not be as large, but we hope the flower bud is formed. In my garden the top performer of this adverse season was Festivity.

—MARY ELIZABETH BLUE



## U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1974

*Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1974 are:  
Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Ore.: Arctic Char, Chorine, Coho, Epitome,  
Ghost, Ginger, Julep, Kewpie, Piquant, Saucy, Soubrette.

Kanouse, A. N.; Olympia, Wash.: Coral Light.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Ore.: Alamo, Butterflower, Centerpiece, Confection,  
Gaily Glad, Glad Day, High Note, Hilarity, Inauguration, Outer Space,  
Patrician, Quail.

Ticknor, William O.; Falls Church, Va. (for Lyles G. McNairy): Lyles.

Throckmorton, Tom D.; Des Moines, Iowa: Benchmark, Canyon Rim, Ecu,  
Fanny Hill, First Formal, Incanto, Jabot, Marque, Painted Desert, Pink  
Easter, Raw Silk, Spice Island, Stinger, Spring Tonic, Stirrup Cup,  
Tantara, Tom Jones, Tracery, Wind Song.

Watrous, Mrs. George D., Jr.; Washington, D.C.: Cricket, Crispin, Happy  
Hour.

Wheeler, Willis; Gainesville, Fla.: Kedron.

### REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H); diameter of flower (F); length of  
perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona, (C. lgth.) diameter of corona  
(C. diam.). Color code will follow class when given.



Alamo (Mitsch) 2a; H. 46 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., golden yellow;  
C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., intense orange red. Resembles  
Chemawa, with larger, deeper colored flower, both perianth and corona.  
B 45/5 (Chemawa (P50/1) × Flaming Meteor)

Arctic Char (Evans) 2b P; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs.  
46 mm.; white; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., pink. Resembles  
Accent, whiter, broader perianth segs., narrower corona of more intense  
color. J-30 (Accent × (Mabel Taylor × Radiation))

Benchmark (Throckmorton) 3b GYR; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; P. segs.  
34 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green eye, bright yellow midzone, deep  
red rim. Resembles Merlin but with smaller cup and crystalline frosty  
perianth. 66/26/3 (Aircastle × Merlin)

Butterflower (Mitsch) 2a; early midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs.  
44 mm., soft butter yellow; C. lgth. 41 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., soft but  
slightly deeper yellow. Resembles Butterscotch but paler throughout. Very  
smooth and clear soft color. A 2/1 (Alchemy × Butterscotch)

Canyon Rim (Throckmorton) 3a YYO; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs.  
42 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 11 mm., yellow eye, yellow midzone, pale  
orange rim. Enormous substance. 67/13 (Old Satin × Audubon)

- Centerpiece (Mitsch) 4; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. and corona doubled, white with short orange red segments. Resembles Outer Space but smaller and whiter. Cleancut with good stems and poise. A 13/1 (Falaise × Roimond)
- Chorine (Evans) 2b YW; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., yellow with white frill on margin. H-8 ((Content × Flora's Favorite) × (Polindra × (Loma Prieta × Content)))
- Coho (Evans) 1c; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 48mm., white; C. lgth. 48 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm.; white. K-48 (Celilo × Vigil)
- Confection (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; F. 100mm.; H. 46 cm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., salmon, salmon, light salmon. Large quite flat crown and heavy substance. A 34/16 (Precedent × Carita)
- Coral Light (Kanouze, reg. by Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 33 mm., strong salmon with pink band, color extending to near base as flower develops. Tall straight stems, excellent form and substance; almost a small-cup 3. (Green Island × Interim)
- Cricket (Watrous) 7b; midseason; H. 17 cm.; F. 31 mm.; P. segs. 14 mm., pale yellow R.H.S. 5D; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 8 mm., pale yellow. TA-J #3 (*N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla*)
- Crispin (Watrous) 7b; late; H. 20-29 cm.; F. 40 mm.; P. segs. 17 mm., pale yellow R.H.S. 2D, fading to near white; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 8 mm., green eye, yellow R.H.S. 12D, banded orange. Resembles Lintie but smaller and cup-perianth proportions different. 611-1 (Ruby × *N. junci-folius*)
- Ecru (Throckmorton) 2b WYP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., white eye zone, yellow midzone, pink outer zone, all gradually fading to white. Has a most unusual cinnamon-pink-suede color in the inside of the cup, unlike anything seen before. 67/7/3 (Easter Moon × Rose Caprice)
- Epitome (Evans) 1d WY; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 44 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., white, yellow margin. K-39 (Daydream × New Era)
- Fanny Hill (Throckmorton) 3b GYR; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs. 39 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm.; green eye, yellow midzone, deep red, highly frilled rim. 67/15 (Irish Coffee × Gossamer)
- First Formal (Throckmorton) 3b YWP; late midseason; H. 44 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., pale yellow eye, white midzone, narrow pinkish rim. Resembles Aircastle with a narrow pink rim. 66/21 (Aircastle × Gossamer)
- Gaily Clad (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 53 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 55 mm., buff-apricot, paler near the center. Resembles Pretender except for apricot color and crown is more fluted and nearly flat with heavy substance. A 34/16 (Precedent × Carita)
- Ghost (Evans) 1c; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 47 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white. Resembles Celilo but whiter, broader perianth segments, corona of smaller diameter. L-32 (Celilo × (Petsamo × Zero))

- Ginger (Evans) 2a Y; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. J-45/1 (Aircastle × Protege)
- Glad Day (Mitsch) 2a; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 38 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., light yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., orange red. Resembles Ardour but paler in color, less likely to burn. Good form, consistent performer. L 3/1 (Bahram × Ardour)
- Happy Hour (Watrous) 7b; early; H. 25 cm.; F. 55 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., yellow; R.H.S. 12A; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 12 mm., orange R.H.S. 25A. Resembles Suzy but earlier and different perianth. 633-6 (Sun Chariot × *N. jonquilla*)
- High Note (Mitsch) 7b; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm.; soft canary yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., like perianth but soon turning to pure white; resembles Step Forward. Most stems carry 2 or 3 blooms. Strong contrast striking. D80/16 (Quick Step × Daydream)
- Hilarity (Mitsch) 2a; early; H. 45 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., clear soft yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 41 mm., orange, pale orange, yellow. Quite a large flower with long, nicely ruffled crown. B45/7 (Chemawa × Flaming Meteor)
- Inauguration (Mitsch) 2a; early; H. 44 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., deeper color than perianth. Resembles Aurum, more flaring crown, not quite a trumpet. Striking and smooth. A 17/21 (Galway × St. Keverne)
- Incanto (Throckmorton) 3b YYY; late midseason; H. 30 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., greenish yellow eye, pinkish gold tinted midzone and rim. 67/22 (Old Satin × Beige Beauty)
- Jabot (Throckmorton) 3b YYY; midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm., pale yellow tinted apricot. Exceedingly short, frilled, and cut cup. 67/6/1 (Old Satin × Arbar)
- Julep (Evans) 2b WP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 98 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., greenish white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., greenish white, pink margin. F-290 ((Interim × Mabel Taylor) × (Loch Marie × Mabel Taylor))
- Kedron (Wheeler) 7b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 70 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., light apricot yellow; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., dark orange. Resembles Suzy or Susan Pearson, perianth segs. flatter and apricot rather than yellow. Usually 2 florets, typical jonquil foliage and perfume.
- Kewpie (Evans) 2b P; late midseason; H. 27 cm.; F. 70 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 18 mm., pink. O.P. #1.
- Lyles (Lyles G. McNairy, reg. by Ticknor) 2a; early midseason; H. 49 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., R.H.S. color chart 9b; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., R.H.S. color chart 12a. Resembles Camelot, not as deep in color, taller, and opens better; good form, vigor, and health. 59-1 (Sligo × St. Egwin)
- Marque (Throckmorton) 3a ORR; date midseason; H. 39 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., brilliant yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm., orange eye zone, red midzone, red rim. 66/17/3 (Old Satin × Russet)
- Outer Space (Mitsch) 4; late midseason; H. 55 cm.; F. 104 mm.; P. and C. doubled, ivory cream interspersed with short bright orange segments. A large double having strong stems and necks. A 13/2 (Falaise × Roimond)

- Painted Desert (Throckmorton) 3a GYO; late midseason; H. 37 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., rather pale yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm., green eye, bright yellow midzone, brilliant orange rim. 67/24/2 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Patrician (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., golden yellow, very flat, pointed perianth; C. lgth. 39 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., deeper gold, trumpet-like crown. Resembles both parents, very smooth, well formed, consistent. A 17/8 (Galway × St. Keverne)
- Pink Easter (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., true, soft, unfading pink. Resembles Easter Moon with a pink cup. 65/10 (Easter Moon × Accent)
- Piquant (Evans) 3b R; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 122 mm.; P. segs. 53 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., orange red. G-31 (Blarney × Artist's Model)
- Quail (Mitsch) 7a; midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 24 mm., golden yellow, quite flat, overlapping; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., golden yellow, rather long, somewhat fluted. Very floriferous, 2 or 3 blooms per stem. Different from most jonquil hybrids. F 72/1 (Daydream × *N. jonquilla*)
- Raw Silk (Throckmorton) 3d WWY; late midseason; H. 37 cm.; P. segs. 45 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., white eye, white midzone, pale yellow rim. Resembles a pale Easter Moon with a reversing cup. 66/3/3 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee)
- Saucy (Evans) 2b P; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., pink. Resembles Interim but smaller, more refined cup with solid color rather than rimmed. F-286 ((Wild Rose × Rosegarland) × Interim)
- Soubrette (Evans) 2b Y; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 17 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. H-39 (Blarney × (Siam × Green Island))
- Spice Island (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., green eye, pale pink midzone, cinnamon pink rim. Unique cinnamon pink color to the cup. 67/7/4 (Easter Moon × Rose Caprice)
- Spring Tonic (Throckmorton) 3a GYR; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 37 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., green eye, yellow midzone, intensely red frilled rim. 67/24/2 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Stinger (Throckmorton) 2a YYR; midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 36 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow eye, slightly deeper yellow midzone, thinnest possible wire edge of brilliant red. 66/8 (Irish Coffee × Aircastle)
- Stirrup Cup (Throckmorton) 3a OOO; late midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 41 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., deep tangerine orange in all three zones. 66/17 (Old Satin × Russet)
- Tantara (Throckmorton) 3b RRR; late midseason; H. 39 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., intense startling white; C. lgth. 13 mm.; corona deep red throughout. 66/18/4 (Green Island × Russet)
- Tom Jones (Throckmorton) 3a ORR; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; P. segs. 35 mm., deep reddish gold; C. lgth. 10 mm., orange eye, red midzone and rim. 67/24/5 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Tracery (Throckmorton) 3a YYO; midseason; H. 47 cm.; P. segs. 49 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 14 mm.; yellow eye, yellow midzone, the rim is a



lacy network of orange and yellow, a unique double rim which appears to be made of lace. 67/6/4 (Old Satin × Arbar)  
Wind Song (Throckmorton) 2a YYP; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale yellow.; C. lgth. 16 mm., pale yellow eye and midzone, narrow rim cinnamon pink. 66/1 (Chinese White × Irish Coffee)

## THOUGHTS

*(From Southwest Region Newsletter, July 1974)*

A true gardener is never discouraged by a bad season, whether it is drought, hot winds, or a freeze. The half-hearted gardener thinks that all is lost when he loses one season of bloom. The fair weather gardener, who will do nothing except when wind and weather and everything else is favorable, is never the master gardener. Let's all take heart and think of the perfect season we will have next spring and plan our shows and judging schools. We'll look forward to seeing all of you come daffodil blooming time.

—BETTY BARNES

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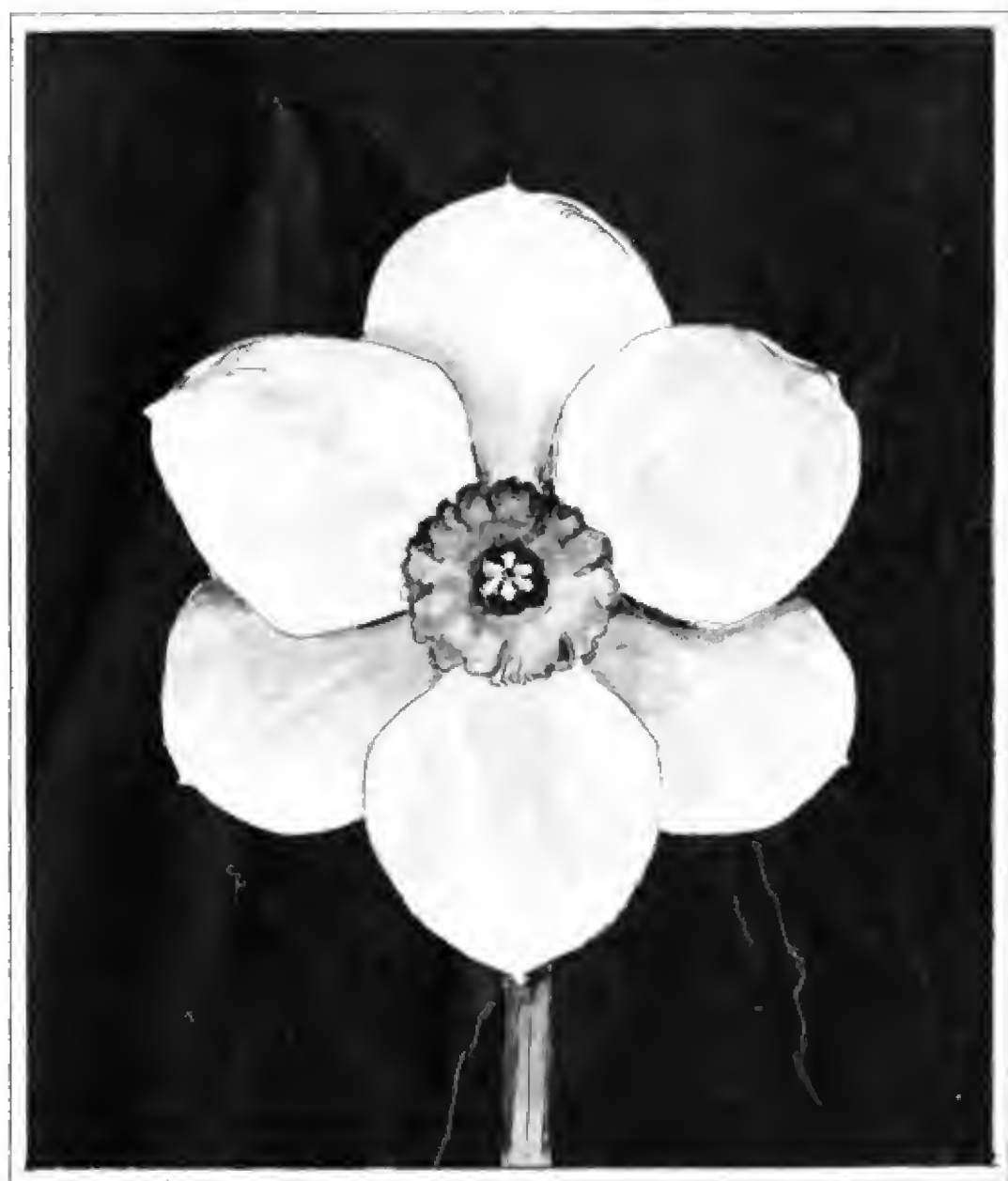


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## THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Achduart, a red and yellow 3a bred by John Lea. It was registered in 1972 and received the RHS Award of Merit (for exhibition) the same year.

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## NOVELTY DAFFODILS IN 1974

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

The editor has asked me for comments on some of the newer and/or not so well-known cultivars as they bloomed in my garden in 1974. Of course I do not grow all the newer ones, so there will be many fine flowers not mentioned. Perhaps the most useful way to organize these comments would be by RHS Divisions.

1a: My favorite yellow trumpet is Strathkanaird (Lea), a beautifully proportioned flower with a very strong, tall stem. I have grown it for four years and it has never failed to produce perfect flowers on every stem. Another very vigorous trumpet of superior quality is Carrickbeg (Rich.) This is not a new one and I am amazed that it is not grown more widely, as it is clearly better than the 1a's listed in the symposium. Arkle (Rich.) and Ballyrobert (Dunlop) bloomed for the first time in my garden last spring. I had seen and liked them both in London some years previously and their bloom here came up to all expectations. Arkle is very large but is held erect by a proportionately tall strong stem.

1b: There are three here of finest quality and it would be hard to choose between them. They are Ivy League (Evans), Cristobal (Rich.) and Cool Harmony (Rich.). Cristobal has the greatest contrast in color; Ivy League, the heaviest substance; and Cool Harmony matches its name with a snowy perianth and cool lemon trumpet. Downpatrick (Dunlop) is not new, but is a fine flower.

1c: This year Panache (Wilson) finally felt at home and lived up to its reputation. The magnificent blooms came very early then suffered damage in a sleet storm. (I didn't try to cut them because the stems were still short). Even with rips in the petals, the dazzling white blooms were a sight to behold—large and full (like Empress of Ireland) but whiter than white.

Birthright, Queenscourt and Ulster Queen, also from Guy Wilson's magic hand, are beautiful flowers, very white and smooth, with elegant form. Celilo (Evans) earns my admiration for its wonderful lasting qualities and heavy substance.

1d: This spring a new one bloomed, Gin and Lime (Carncairn) and proved to be a revelation. It opened as a large, smooth lime-yellow self, and developed slowly for about a week. Each day it seemed more beautiful, as the color changed, the perianth becoming lemon-yellow and the trumpet white. I am hoping it will be consistent! Sun 'n Snow (Mitsch) has very strong contrast and throws many bloomstalks. It is ideal for garden decoration, but rather rough for show. Dawnlight (Evans) and Rich Reward (Mitsch) are excellent. Chiloquin (Mitsch) is indispensable—late, with beautiful form and satiny petals, and it reverses soon after opening.

2aY: Golden Aura (Rich.) is the perfect prototype. A round, overlapping perianth of golden yellow provides the background for the tidy round scalloped cup of the same smooth color. Suede and Oneonta from Evans are vigorous cultivars of unusual coloring. The cup of Suede is a beautiful tawny buff. Oneonta is a shining lime-yellow self with the added advantage of coming late in the season.

2aR: There are so many fine flowers in this classification that it is difficult to make choices. Falstaff (Rich.) is very early and stays in great condition for weeks, regardless of weather. The color glows and deepens as the days pass. It is a very vigorous cultivar and increases with abandon. Irish Light (Rich.) blooms later with brilliant cup and more pointed petals. Fiery Flame (Rich.) truly lights up a bonfire in the garden and attracts all visitors. It is another "non-fader" with brick-orange perianth and brick-red cup.

John Lea has created a series of 2aR cultivars with jewel-like color and impeccable form, varying in blooming season and shape but all of the finest quality. Loch Hope is the earliest, the rich gold petals broadly overlapping to form a round perianth for an intense red cup. Loch Fada blooms very late when most of the daffodils in the garden are white or white and yellow, and it is another fine flower worthy of a place in any garden or show. In between are four other "Lochs," brilliant and beautiful—a veritable feast!

2bY: Murray Evans' Chapeau and Jolly Roger are fine additions to this division. Both produce well-formed flowers of very heavy substance on long, strong stems, lasting in good condition for an extra long time. Jolly Roger has the cleanest color contrast of any flower I have seen in this subdivision. Mount Pleasant (Ballydorn) has proven to be a vigorous and free-flowering cultivar for garden use and suitable for exhibition as well. Amber Light (Rich.) has a lovely and unique buff-yellow crown.



Foxfire, Marshfire, and Showboat, all from Evans, are beautiful flowers which do not fit in this category, but will be considered here. (Dr. Throckmorton's color coding was just made for such flowers). Foxfire and Marshfire are very round flowers with unusual coloring in the cups, pale greenish-yellow with green at the base and rimmed in bright coral (more red than pink). These colors may be different in different climates. Showboat has a reflexed yellow cup with band of coral-red. All are vigorous and strong.

2bR: The Richardson Kilworth  $\times$  Arbar progeny have long dominated this subdivision, the best of which (in my garden) has been Rameses. This is a magnificent flower, very consistent in quality, vigorous and dependable. Mr. Lea's Eribol and Borrobol give it close competition with their smooth, very white perianths and brilliant cups, Borrobol's being more orange than red.

Another orange-cupped beauty is Irish Rover (Rich.) which is in a class by itself. The expanded crown is uniquely decorated at the rim with a deeply indented yellow band. A strong plant and very beautiful.

2bP: Unfortunately I cannot report on the new pink cups from Mitsch and Evans because my recent orders to Oregon have been for other types. This oversight was corrected last fall.

The banded pinks are favorites of mine, and Rainbow (Rich.) is a dream come true—exquisite in shape, texture and color and very consistent. Every flower can be cut for exhibition. Highland Wedding is another beautiful pink-banded flower from Richardson.

Tullycore (Ballydorn) should be more widely grown. The lovely cup is rosy pink to the base, set off against a satiny smooth perianth. Kildavin (Lea) is a lilting pink with slightly recurving perianth and very graceful form. Salmon Spray (Rich.) has good size, strong stems and a bright coral color. Older Rose Royale has long been a favorite. It is exciting to look inside the lovely cup down to the green heart and exquisite band of deeper rose near the base. Tynan (Carncairn) was impressive on first-year bloom. The cup was a clear, pure pink, rather long and straight, and the graceful perianth was slightly reflexed.

2c: Everyone has favorites in this division and now, with Benlate to take care of basal rot, we can count on seeing them again each spring.

Two beauties from John Lea are my favorites, Inverpolly and Canisp. Canisp is early and Inverpolly is late but they are alike in beauty of form, sparkling whiteness, and heavy substance. Churchfield (Carncairn) has a lovely rather short cup with a deep green eye. Churchman (Ballydorn) has a rather long, straight cup with starry perianth. All are exquisite beyond description. Next spring Broomhill and Misty Glen, both from F. E. Board, will bloom with the others. My cup will indeed run over!

2d: Siletz (Mitsch) is a high quality addition to this small class. The blooms last a long time in good condition, so that they become well-reversed before they are tired. Very floriferous. Amberglow (Mitsch) is interesting and beautiful though not the usual 2d. Instead, the crown becomes a soft amber-buff rather than white. Drumawillan (Carncairn) is a sturdy flower with smooth perianth and a cup which reverses well.

3aR: The most exciting flower in my garden last spring was Achduart (Lea), a magnificent red and yellow small cup, large, brilliant, and beautifully formed. It is said to be sunproof, but I cannot vouch for that because I was so enamored of the bloom that I shaded it during the hottest hours of

the day. (Our "early summer" which frequently creeps up on us in April had arrived). Another newcomer, Altruist (F. E. Board), though listed as a 2a in the RHS Classified List, was a 3a in my garden and was so exhibited in London. It is very striking with a perianth of coppery orange and a flat cup in a deeper shade of the same color. It might be faulted for a rather long neck. Sunapee (Evans) is canary yellow with a bright orange-red rim on the shapely cup. The perianth is round and smooth.

3bY: There are some lovely flowers in this subdivision from Mitsch. Impala is very graceful on a tall stem, with slightly reflexed perianth and a pale yellow cup with green eye. Grace Note is bewitching with airy, pointed petals and vivid green eye surrounded by a double frill of lemon yellow. The color contrast is remarkable. For those who prefer a rounder flower in the same colors, Delightful would be the choice. Silken Sails, though not new, must surely be mentioned for its beautiful wide silken petals.

Coolgreany (Carncairn) is another irresistible green-eyed beauty with frilled yellow cup and Torrish (Lea) is notable for a large, very round and white perianth and neat yellow cup.

There are three rimmed 3b's which keep me running back to look at them when they are blooming. Fairmile (Ballydorn) has a clear yellow cup with green eye and neat orange band—an unusually clean color contrast. Loch Assynt and Dell Chapel (both from Lea) are large and very round and white, with dainty cups rimmed in orange-pink if the weather is kind. Both are strong growers and increase well.

3bR: Leonora (Rich.) is the queen of this group, though her father, Rockall, is just a few steps behind. The daughter has inherited her father's sterling qualities and is just as consistent. Every bloomstalk is a winner! Ariel (Rich.) is a real beauty, with an unusual orange-red cup banded in yellow. Irish Splendour (Dunlop) never fails to give show-worthy blooms. It is not new, and should be more widely grown.

3c: There are many exquisite flowers in this division, but four in my garden are of surpassing beauty. All are of faultless form and quality, with green eyes, heavy substance and satiny petals. They differ, one from the other, in beguiling ways. I would not want to be without any of them. Achnasheen (Lea) is dazzling white, Angel (Wilson) is full of grace, Snowcrest (Rich.) has a tiny frilled cup, and Snow Magic (Carncairn) holds up its head on a short strong neck.

4: All of the Richardson doubles derived from Gay Time are fine. I am growing nine of them and would recommend them all, but think that my favorites are Acropolis (white interspersed with red-orange) and Tahiti (yellow interspersed with red). Both are very vigorous with stems like lamp-posts and large well-formed flowers. Achentoul (Lea) is a white and red double of elegant form and is sweet-scented.

5a: Pleated Skirts (Fowlds) and Silver Bells (Mitsch) are both white and very floriferous, throwing many bloomstalks from a single bulb. They are basically for garden decoration, the florets being too crowded for exhibition.

5b: Mr. Blanchard's white Arish Mell and bicolor Tuesday's Child are the queens of this division. Both have beautiful form and fine placement of the usual three blooms on a stem. Waxwing (Fowlds), a white with very heavy substance, lasts a long time in the garden and often sends up secondary bloomstalks.

In the self yellows my choice is Ruth Haller (C. R. Phillips), which has

three or four florets on a stem. It is very consistent and identical stems are easy to find. (A good grower, too.) Piculet (Mitsch) is shorter and smaller, but a charmer.

Puppet (Mitsch) is yellow with a brilliant and non-fading red cup. It blooms early and lasts for a long time in good condition. It is an airy, graceful flower of good form.

6a: There are many new and interesting flowers in this division, all from Mitsch. White Caps has a broad well-reflexed white perianth of heavy substance and a yellow cup. Willet is somewhat similar to Charity May but (to my eye) has a more elegant form, the crown being more slender and a bit longer. Jetfire, a brilliant yellow and red, is very early and becomes brighter with each passing day. It is a vigorous cultivar, blooming its heart out and increasing with abandon. Killdeer is a reverse bicolor. The form of the long trumpet and broad reflexed perianth are ideal and the color is unique. Very beautiful.

Joybell and Titania (both from Richardson) are not new but are seldom seen here and should be tried by more people. Both are fine flowers and strong growers.

6b: The pet here is Foundling (Carcairn) with its pink cup and ballerina skirt. To see it is to love it!

7a: This is a small division, but Mitsch is adding some excellent newcomers. I have grown only two of these. Step Forward is a reverse bicolor with two or three blooms on a stem, and with very good color contrast. Curlew is white with one to three blooms on a stem, all with very heavy substance. Both are sturdy growers and I look forward to their increase, and to growing other new ones.

7b: Here again Mitsch is our benefactor with several worthwhile introductions. Eland is one of the most beautiful daffodils I have grown. It is white with large blooms of excellent form and placement, two or three on a stem. Oryx, from the same cross, is a reverse bicolor, and another fine flower. Mockingbird, also a reverse bicolor, has a large bloom with round perianth, one or two on a stem. The flared and ruffled crown is very white, making a vivid contrast to the lemon-gold perianth.

8, 9, and 11: I am not ignoring these divisions, but had no new clones blooming in the garden last spring. Several Div. 11 cultivars were added last fall, however.

## PROPAGATION OF DAFFODILS BY COWS

Where I grew up in England there was a meadow called the Vineyard filled with some thousands of wild daffodils. An avenue of pollard lindens made the setting and though it was enclosed by an open wire fence no daffodil ever crossed the barrier. Elders told how between 1860 and 1870 clumps of daffodils had been planted between the trees. Every year after flowering the cows were let in to eat down the grass, and the hooves of the cows carried and embedded the seeds, no doubt into cow pats, in a wild distribution all about the meadow and even through the gates at either end. Whatever they may have been originally the seeds reverted to something like *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, scented and low with traces of very minor variation.

—MRS. ELLERY SEDGWICK, *Beverly, Mass.*



## A CALL TO GROWING SEED

By ROBERT E. JERRELL, *Orinda, California*

Jenny, Dove Wings, Charity May. I think of this charming threesome partly because they are now generally well known, partly because of the interesting story of their development under the attentive eye of Cyril Coleman, but mainly because they represent so important an addition to gardens at large. Each is an individual. Each is vigorous without being rank and maintains a generous ratio of flower to leaf. All are versatile in use and in scale with the majority of garden settings on small modern properties. These worthy little plants have embarked on careers that will redound to their own solid merits and to the delight of those who grow them.

My purpose is not, however, simply to commend this trio but to try to interpret what their very existence represents and how that may impinge on our own activities. The cultivated daffodil, perhaps more than any other contemporary garden flower, reflects the efforts of the serious amateur. We casually recall the names of Barr and Backhouse, Engleheart and Williams, and more recently Wilson and Richardson. We may forget that they and those who now are raising seedling daffodils here and abroad are but a handful of essentially private enthusiasts. Mitsch, Evans, and Heath are really the only commercial growers in this country who offer new cultivars to the public. Their operations can scarcely be compared with the great Dutch bulb houses with acres of plantings and extensive hired staffs. It is an odd anomaly that the general public identifies Holland as the source of daffodils even though the fields there are principally devoted to other bulbs. At least one consequence of this is that the Dutch houses have a ready market for what the daffodil fancier knows to be conspicuously surpassed unsurpassables. Those large firms are to daffodils what Jackson & Perkins are to roses; but the impetus that drives commercial rose growers to supersede a particular plant within very few years seems almost wholly absent when we consider what the major Dutch firms supply to the retail nurserymen who are their customers. I grant that roses and many other specialty plants can be propagated much more quickly than daffodils; but daffodils can be propagated much more quickly than the gigantic stocks of King Alfred might indicate. In fairness it is also necessary to note that the Dutch bulbmen appear to have a genuine interest in the flowers that are being raised, and they keep a keen eye on daffodil activities in both England and the United States. This is evidenced by Matthew Zandbergen's frequent participation in ADS conventions here and by the presence of Messrs. de Jager and Hoog and very likely others at the daffodil show in London. Still I know of no major bulb firm that employs a daffodil breeder or is conducting a formal program of raising seedlings. None provides the financial underpinnings that roses afford to Kordes or Meilland or McGredy. Nor among daffodil introductions are there such marketing devices as the All American trials and awards that announce the latest impatiens or summer squash for the current horticultural year. Those who do offer new bulbs give glowing accounts of their newest things, but by contemporary catalog standards these are masterpieces of journalistic restraint.

The simple facts are that the market for novelty daffodils is very restricted and not likely to enlarge, that the time from seed to flower and, more importantly, to a marketable crop is not well synchronized with the span of a man's

own life, and lastly, that the styles of plantings where daffodils show to best effect are disappearing, not gradually, as they did through the middle years of this century, but violently at the bulldozer's blade. It seems to me that two points emerge from this. First, developmental work in daffodils has always been largely in the hands of serious amateurs. Second, since our numbers are few and apt to remain so, we should each be encouraged to explore some of the genetic possibilities inherent in the flowers in our own gardens. These recognitions offer the possibility of considerably expanding the total number of new flowers that are viewed by a critical eye, and within the circle of a group of local enthusiasts there is a real opportunity for a fine seedling to come to the attention of the ADS and perhaps one of our commercial growers. An incidental advantage of planting a few seeds of our own is that we can choose the plants that grow best in our situations and are most in proportion to our individual planting locations.

Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater recently spoke and wrote most informatively about the procedures and pleasures of raising daffodils from seed, so I shall make no repetition of this. The only comment I am tempted to make is that hers is clearly a counsel of perfection. Fortunately, the youngsters understand much better than the gardener what it takes to germinate and grow to blooming size. Abuse or neglect of the seed tend to result more in delaying bloom than in any permanent injury to the plant.

I do want to dispel three ideas that are as prevalent as they are false. The first involves a peculiar kind of timidity that runs along the lines, "How could I ever accomplish anything like Grant Mitsch or Murray Evans?" This simply is not the right question, and at most it bespeaks a false modesty. I am confident they would be the first to say there is little resemblance between a commercial growing operation and a modest planting of seed in a home garden. We must also remember that they are growing their bulbs in prime climates and soils. To follow their paths exactly we would have to acquire fertile acreage in the Northwest and then be willing to forego nine comforts out of ten for the sake of following the generations of seedlings and commercial bulbs that might fill succeeding years. Moreover, for all the scope of their operations Daydream, Accent, Aircastle, and Descanso came from a total of four seeds.

The right question is, "What might a Mitsch or an Evans have to suggest about an effort to grow a few seeds in a home garden?" The answers would certainly be ones of enthusiastic encouragement, peppered with detailed lines of exploration that they themselves had never found time to pursue or that they had tried only enough to get indications of promise. Obviously there are definite limits to what might be achieved, and these must be remembered. Even within the limits of the possible many particular objectives lie at the far edges of likelihood. In my mind's eye I can see a 1b with a slender trumpet the color of Limerick, but I doubt anyone is really apt to see such a flower for some years to come. Other objectives simply are not realistic. True blue flowers are flatly ridiculous to consider because the genetic prerequisites in fundamental pigments are absent from any known narcissus. Furthermore, mutations of a kind that produce new color breaks do not tend to operate in the direction that might introduce delphinidin into daffodils. But remote possibilities are not the prime targets. What is readily achievable is the production of genuinely attractive flowers and among these a reasonable percentage that will have high garden merit or be worthy of



a run on the show bench.

The second false idea is that there is no chance of growing a top quality flower from seed. Both experience and a brief study of the Daffodil Data Bank quickly show that there are several crosses that virtually guarantee high quality offspring. Very likely the surest of these is Green Island  $\times$  Chinese White. This combination offers classic proof that the genetic potential of almost any cross is inexhaustible. It is quite safe to say that anyone growing seed from this pair of parents can expect a number of attractive offspring. Aircastle, Lemonade, and Verona, and Sacramento from the reciprocal cross, may be the high points in this series, but the many selected seedlings Mitsch distributed, not to mention the others he named, suggest the depth of opportunity offered here. Another very productive combination is the famous Kilworth  $\times$  Arbar, which has generated so many attractive red and white flowers. Further offspring from these two may tend to be repetitive, but no doubt there would be a high percentage of lovely blooms. The recent appearance of such flowers as Inverpolly and Misty Glen bespeak the fact that their common parent, Easter Moon, is a source of outstandingly fine things. Major Harrison indicated that the progeny of Rashee  $\times$  Empress of Ireland have been of highest quality, and the first descriptions of these appeared recently in the Rathowen catalog as Silent Valley, White Melody, and White Wedding. No attempt need be made to be inclusive about dependable crosses. A check of recent catalogs will be most informative on this point. For the more experimentally inclined there is certainly no harm in matching one reliable parent with something unlikely just to see what might result. Our president, Bill Roese, assures me that any high quality 1a pollinated by *N. cyclamineus* can be counted on to produce engaging offspring. He has exhibited flowers from both Banbridge  $\times$  *cyclamineus* and Daydream  $\times$  *cyclamineus*, and it was clear with each group that quality was extremely high. If my recollection is trustworthy, the latter cross produced a bloom that was Best in Show in Santa Barbara a few years back. This flower was selected from a three-stem entry, and any one of the three could have been equally well chosen for the award. I have grown one of the selections from the Banbridge cross for several years, and this has shown itself to be very durable and much admired. Still another rewarding line of approach is to start with seed of Ceylon or its highest quality derivatives such as Falstaff, Camelot, or Heath Fire. Firecracker should probably be included here because of its outstanding color, but its perianth is so far short of ideal that I hesitate. The sunfast cup color of all these is a quality that is consistently carrying in bulbs I have flowered, and comments to this effect from Bill Roese confirm it. The main difficulty with this line of seedlings is making a choice among the children. Distinct improvements are certainly rare, but a large number of definitely good flowers is the rule.

My third concern turns on a kind of rigidity in considering seedlings that is, perhaps, a failing inherent in any type of judging standard. A scale of points intended as a working basis for evaluating flowers can unfortunately be turned to the counterfunction of creating a restrictive stereotype that rules out variation and real innovation. The danger in this, particularly for judges, is that the overall impact and quality of a flower can be missed because of a trivial defect. If we are candid, we will admit to certain failings either of form or habit in the best of our show varieties. Aircastle has a tendency to be campanulate and to hang its head. Revelry's cup sears in the

least bit of heat. Even the magnificent Inverpolly blooms so late that there is little chance of showing it. Each of these distinct weaknesses represents an opportunity for improvement that is possible only through raising new and genetically different plants. But in the last analysis, the prime purpose of the home gardener in raising seedlings lies in producing good flowers that perform well for him. There is also the private satisfaction of knowing that an attractive flower is unique and entirely the result of one's own handiwork.

Still another intriguing aspect of seedling blooms is the really broad range of coloration that appears. I feel sure than many of these tend to be dismissed as lacking clarity or being muddy. But we are all familiar with the gradual permutations of perianth color that make Aircastle and Lemonade so appealing. Then, too, there are the various tints that Dr. Throckmorton calls "jaundiced." I have come across several attractive tawny shades in newly opened 2a red seedlings that give a quality of light and shadow. This is altogether distinct from the apricot factor in Altruist and similar flowers. Other soft yellow blends have appeared in lots derived from reverse bicolor heritage, and I can imagine some of these, even without great refinement of form, as very useful in arrangements.

So finally I should like to invoke the sort of enquiring interest in growing seedlings that seems so comfortably a characteristic of our counterparts in the United Kingdom. There is no hesitancy there to bring forth the spawn of modest efforts at shows for comparison and valued criticism. It was, in fact, a highlight of the London shows to see Mr. Noton's lovely green-eyed Easter Moon children, Mr. Kingdom's rich 2a red, and the dancing, lilac-crowned cyclamineus seedling that Bryan Duncan now calls Lilac Charm. So let us be brave and set the process moving that will brighten our own exhibits with flowers of our own amateur raising.

## JUDGING AT SHOWS

By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand

*(Reprinted from 1973 Annual Reports of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand)*

Judging can not be taught by correspondence, nor does the writer profess to be an authority on the subject; the best teacher is experience and dedication.

How does one get his name added to the panel of judges? This is done by two or more members of the panel nominating a person to the Executive for admission as a judge, and then, only when they are convinced of his ability, based on observation of his performance at shows, will his name be added to the list of judges.

The judging of single bloom classes is much simpler than judging group or large collection classes. In the former one has merely to adjudicate between flowers of the same or similar varieties, but in the latter there is much more to consider. One must of necessity be able to judge single blooms competently before proceeding to judge collections and this is best learned by judging at

some of the smaller shows where the task is more straightforward.

Some tips for judges are these:

Always read the class as set out in the schedule before commencing to judge the exhibit. If the exhibit is not as scheduled it is best to disqualify as this prevents confusion in the future. Although a scale of points is given by some societies, it is, in the final analysis, a matter of deciding that "I prefer this to that" and the judge who can do this quickly, accurately, and consistently is a good judge.

Endeavor to eliminate the poorest exhibits first and not waste time considering them if they are obviously below the standard of the others.

Time saved is important, and the judge must consider his eyes, as constant staring at flowers tires the eyes and one can not select Premier blooms with overtired eyes, which can not clearly discern faults.

Always remember that the public and the exhibitors are waiting to see the results of your efforts, so endeavor to be finished on time or ahead if possible. After eliminating the tail end, concentrate on the best and eliminate those with most faults until only the winning entry remains.

In judging unnamed seedlings it may be necessary to measure the flower to see that it conforms to the classification as set out in the schedule.

This may also be necessary in some of the single bloom classes and in those for red or pink, not predominant. If in doubt on any matter, do not be afraid to ask for the opinion of another qualified judge, rather than make a doubtful decision on your own. [It is customary in New Zealand for judges to work singly, rather than in teams.]

**JUDGING COLLECTIONS:** Take a quick but thorough look at all the entries in the class, from a distance that enables one to see all the entries. Some will stand out as being better staged than others, or fresher, or brighter. These things give a good impression, and should be taken into consideration as that is how the exhibit will be seen by the public. After eliminating the "tail," check that all flowers are as scheduled, especially in classes calling for a particular country of origin. The Classified List may be required here. In classes with three of a kind in one vase, make sure that the three flowers are of the same kind, especially in the yellow trumpets and red cups, which can be so much alike. Exhibitors staging in artificial light can easily make a mistake, or can hurriedly replace a dead flower at the last minute with one that looks similar. A good judge has to be able to spot these mistakes readily. Beware when early and late flowering kinds are shown in the one exhibit, as they may have been in cool storage and may not last out the day; check them for freshness. Look at the pollen anthers; if the pollen is dry and the anthers twisted the flower is not fresh, and if the seed pod is large the flower is probably old.

Exhibits that have some large and some small flowers, either in the one vase or in single vases should be penalized in favor of an exhibit that has flowers all of the same size. This applies also to color within the vase or variety. Ideally a vase of three flowers of the same kind should be identical in every respect. Ask the steward to point out any irregularities that he may think you have overlooked, but don't waste time talking to the stewards.

Selecting the Premier Blooms can be the most difficult task of all and requires patience, care, and concentration. Two judges working together here can often do better than one, but in collections and single blooms, one judge is quicker than two or more.



Mrs. Paul Gripshover and Mrs. James Liggett

## A PARK DAFFODIL PLANTING

*By MRS. WILLIAM PARDUE, Columbus, Ohio*

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society's new project of bringing to the Columbus area an educational daffodil garden is now under way. On October 10, Society members armed with shovels, trowels, yardsticks, chlordane, kneeling pads, and Ben-Gay gathered at the Whetstone Park. This park is a civic park of 130 acres with a featured Rose Garden of 30 acres. This garden has the distinction of being the largest civic rose garden in the United States. The Whetstone Park is under the Recreation and Parks Department of the city of Columbus with an advisory group known as the Rose Commission. The park was formerly the home of the National Headquarters of the American Rose Society. This society moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, in January, 1974, at which time the city decided to diversify the plantings at the park. Plant societies are being encouraged to help with garden plantings.

Many daffodils have been naturalized in a ravine at the park and this year the city planted several hundred more at the edge of the tree lines that border part of the park.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society has taken the responsibility for a plot 10 ft. by 70 ft. The bed was tilled by the park maintenance to a depth of 18 inches with superphosphate added. The soil is quite workable. Three to six bulbs of 125 varieties were planted in a checkerboard fashion according to division.

Bulbs were secured from the Society's members. Contributing bulbs were



Mrs. James Liggett, Mrs. William Baird, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Mr. Wells Knierim and Mrs. William Pardue.

Each variety will be permanently labeled with varietal name and division on a laminated plastic marker. Mulch of wood chips was put on the bed after planting by the parks crew. A border of liriope was planted to edge the bed along the adjacent walk.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society will have exclusive responsibility for the garden from mid-February through the blooming season to late June at which time shallow-rooted annuals will be planted. The annuals will be supplied by the Columbus Recreation and Parks Division.

The Society has a very good working relationship with Mr. Foster Franks, Columbus Parks horticulturist. Mr. Franks is head of the Columbus Conservatory, the Landscape Crew, and in charge of the Park of Roses at Whetstone Park. Mr. Franks observed the planting and agreed that more beds of daffodils could be added next year. There is plenty of room for expansion and it is hoped that ADS members would help support our project by sending bulbs for next year's planting.

A log will be kept on the project. The number of bulbs planted was recorded. Bloom count will be recorded each year. Increase of bulbs will be noted upon digging. ADS members wishing information on varieties planted and their performance may contact Mrs. William Pardue, project chairman.

## A FOOTNOTE TO DOWN UNDER

*By FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, Covington, Va.*

After reading Mr. Magut's interesting account of his experiences with daffodils from Down Under in the December, 1974 Journal, I would like to add a few comments concerning results I had with placing bulbs from New Zealand in damp peat moss in a refrigerator in order to hold them to the proper planting season.

In 1967, I ordered the collection from Mr. Phillips offered by the ADS. They arrived in March and were stored in the house for fall planting. When late in August I found several bulbs to be soft, and, as the weather was still quite warm, I decided to follow Mr. George Lee's suggestion and put them in damp peat moss in an old refrigerator. When I was ready to plant my bulbs in mid-October, I was pleased to find them firm and plump with short sturdy roots. For the next six weeks cold weather prevailed, but with December came unseasonable warmth. Around the tenth of the month, lo and behold, thinking they had had their winter, up they came. By Christmas, a number of plants had buds. Then disaster. Heavy snows fell, the ground being covered until the end of February. What a slimy mess the foliage was! In late spring, however, new leaves appeared on all but several cultivars which were lost forever and there were even a few sickly blooms. But not until the third spring did the survivors bloom well.

Out of that collection I would agree with Mr. Magut that 3b Hampstead is outstanding and a very good show flower. I used it in my one and only

Quinn collection. A quite interesting and different cultivar is Green Goddess, a long stemmed large flowered tazetta, pale ivory with a yellow and green eye. Although it has produced only two flowers to a stem here and has been slow to increase, still I cherish it.

Palmino, I agree, is a good yellow trumpet, Snow Dean a very chaste white long cup 2c but also slow to increase. Fairy Wonder and Fairy Maid, both 2b's, have lovely peach cup color. Park Royal multiplies well and is a colorful red cupped 2a, but the remainder of the collection I found undistinguished.

Perhaps in a climate without great fluctuation of temperature refrigeration in damp peat moss might be advantageous, but for that particular year here, it was a mistake.

## **PORTLAND CONVENTION, SHERATON MOTOR INN April 10-12, 1975**

### **Tentative Program**

#### **Thursday, April 10:**

**8:00-11:00 A.M., Entries received for Daffodil Show (ADS Trophy and collection classes only; no 1- or 3-stem classes).**

**Noon-10:00 P.M., Daffodil Exhibit and Show open. (Also all day Friday.)**

**2:00 P.M., Directors Meeting.**

**6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).**

**7:30 P.M., Dinner and Annual Membership Meeting; "My 47 Years with Daffodils," Mr. Grant E. Mitsch.**

#### **Friday, April 11:**

**9:30 A.M., Bus tour to visit Daffodil Haven.**

**12:30 P.M., Box lunch at the Grange Hall nearby.**

**4:00 P.M., Directors Meeting.**

**6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).**

**7:30 P.M., Dinner; "Daffodils in Other Lands," comments by our overseas visitors. (Mr. and Mrs. Phillips from New Zealand and Mrs. Robin Reade, Mr. Brian Duncan, and Sir Frank Harrison of Northern Ireland are expected to be with us.)**

#### **Saturday, April 12:**

**9:00 A.M., Panel Discussion on Judging.**

**10:00 A.M., "Disease Control," Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist, Washington State University.**

**11:00 A.M., Bus tour to visit the Portland Japanese Garden and the Forestry Center.**

**12:30 P.M., Luncheon at the Portland Garden Club clubhouse.**

**1:30 P.M., Bus tour to visit daffodil farm of Murray Evans.**

**6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).**

**7:30 P.M., Banquet; Presentation of Awards; "Daffodils in the Pacific Northwest," Mr. A. N. Kanouse; Invitation to 1976 Convention at Philadelphia; Invitation to International Daffodil Conference in New Zealand, September, 1976, Mr. Phil Phillips.**

**Sunday, April 13: Arrangements may be made for the Mt. Hood Loop Tour or other tours in the Portland area.**

# AUSTRALIAN REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF DAFFODILS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

Information has recently come to the American Daffodil Society concerning increased plant quarantine restrictions that will control the importation into Australia of "Plant Materials." Included in the definition of those words are all "bulbs, corms, rhizomes or tubers." That means our fellow daffodil specialists in Australia will be affected.

Under the new regulations an importer of novelty narcissus bulbs will be required to pay an initial quarantine inspection and treatment fee of \$8.00 (Australian) and \$16.20 for care of the importation during its post-entry growing at a government nursery.

In lieu of the planting of the bulb at a government nursery the importer may be able to register his own premises as a growing site, at a cost of \$30.00. If circumstances make it necessary for the bulb to remain in quarantine longer than 6 months there will be an additional monthly charge of \$5.00 until the quarantine period is ended.

One advantage of the \$30.00 arrangement is that the bulb will be grown on the importer's premises. In addition, the fee will cover not only the one bulb but up to 500 bulbs imported in one year as one consignment (500 bulbs is the maximum import quota for one year). However, it would appear that daffodil fanciers will not find this arrangement of much help since they usually import small numbers of expensive novelties from several growers in any one year.

United States importers will find the Australian regulations at a considerable variance with those enforced by the U. S. plant quarantine authorities. Bulbs entering this country from foreign sources in parcel post or in passenger's baggage are inspected and treated without charge and with a few exceptions bulbs no longer require a permit to authorize their entry. After entry such bulbs are almost never subject to post-entry quarantine growing.

The removal of our permit requirement for most bulbs took place a few years ago after a careful study of pest interception records during the period following World War II. That study showed that most of the intercepted pests and diseases coming with foreign bulbs were organisms now of almost universal distribution. For that reason it was judged that the enforcement of strict permit and other requirements were not economically worth while to the United States. However, it should be pointed out that there are certain items not allowed entry into this country because of definite diseases in an area of origin. For example, anemone tubers are not admitted from Germany because of a reported virus disease and gladiolus corms from the continent of Africa are prohibited because of rust fungi known to occur there.

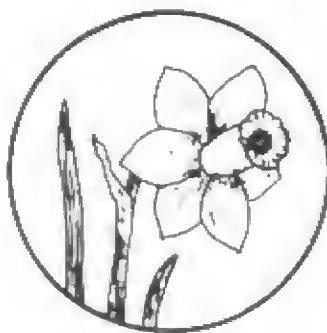
While parcel post and baggage entries are handled here without a plant quarantine charge it should be noted that importers of commercial lots of plant material are required to pay the cost of moving the importation to an inspection station and they must also pay the costs of opening and closing the containers. Added to that is the cost of any required treatment. However, no charge is made for the inspection if it is performed during the regular hours of duty of the inspector.

In conclusion, it will be seen that all of us as taxpayers help foot the plant quarantine bill on noncommercial importations while the commercial im-

porter is expected to pay for at least a portion of his quarantine bill. This plan has apparently been accepted by most importers as a satisfactory arrangement.

Any Society members planning to send bulbs to Australia should first be sure the receivers are aware of that country's plant quarantine regulations. The cost of meeting those requirements may discourage them from receiving their bulbs.

# HANDBOOK FOR EXHIBITING AND JUDGING DAFFODILS



growing • judging • exhibiting • staging • winning

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New Canaan, Conn. 06840



## MORE HELP FROM THE HYBRIDIZER'S KITCHEN

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

When my item about recycled labels appeared in the December *Journal* it started me thinking about other kitchen items which I use regularly in daffodil hybridizing.

I have a hybridizing "kit" which is in itself a form of recycling. Everything I need is kept in a one-pound coffee can which lives on a shelf right by my kitchen door. Then, if the weather's right and the bees are active, I'm ready, too. The can holds a supply of my meat-tray styrofoam labels, and, to attach them, bread-wrapper twistems. My tweezers hook over the side, and the year I used honey in all crosses, I had a plastic pill bottle full of that, too. There's even room for the best "stud book" I have found—a long, narrow child's spelling pad. Your first 50 crosses are even numbered for you!

Another comment on the styrofoam labels: if your meat market uses the kind with ridges or latticework rather than the smooth ones, you can cut eight or ten good labels out of the lid of a styrofoam egg carton. These won't last more than one season in extreme weather but are good for crosses and also to mark groups of standard daffodils which you want to move as soon as they finish blooming.

Dr. Glenn Dooley recycles in another manner. He cuts the aluminum trays, such as TV dinners come in, into 1" X 3" strips and finds that they make fairly permanent labels for his seed containers. Bob Jerrell achieves an even more lasting result—he has a steelworking shop cut scraps of steel into 1" X 8" strips which Bob says even rampaging deer do not destroy. He says his only problem is getting the workers to believe he really needs a thousand labels.

I like to pick seed pods the minute they begin to split, so I won't lose the precious cargo. One day, looking for enough containers for that day's crop, picked with a rainstorm very evident in the southwest sky, I snatched up a packet of styrofoam cups we usually take on picnics. They have proved ideal for holding stems of almost-open seed pods. The cups are lightweight, cheap (about one penny each), and can be easily written on with a ballpoint pen. A lot of them can stand on one sunny windowsill. After the daffodil seeds are planted, you can punch holes in the bottom of the cup and use them as temporary pots for annual or perennial seedlings for the summer garden.

What do you keep seeds in, from harvest to planting time? Otis Etheredge wrote in the last Hybridizers' Robin that he had 90 plastic film containers stacked on his desk, holding that year's crop. If you don't take that many slides, I bet you do eat a lot of margarine. The one-cup margarine containers are airtight, lightweight, and stackable. This Christmas I also discovered a half-cup plastic container with tight-fitting lid—the containers which are used for fruitcake components such as citron and fruit peel.

When it's planting time, perhaps you decide that you'd prefer to plant your seed in containers rather than the open ground. They're protected from mole runs and the attacks of other wildlife, the various crosses can be kept separate, and there's no danger from injury at digging time.

My very first seed were planted in wooden grape crates sunk in the ground. I had really just gotten them planted when I read Bill Ticknor's *Journal*

article saying seeds need at least 8 inches beneath them, even if they are crowded horizontally. When those seeds were dug and divided 2 years later, I had positive proof he was right—the crates had rotted and my tiny bulbs were four inches deep in the ground below. (I think if for some reason I had to use wooden crates now, I'd choose the sectioned Coke cases for the new 32-ounce bottles. They are much sturdier and have separate sections just right for a dozen daffodil seed.)

In searching for some recyclable container deep enough, I realized that my family consumed, every week, the contents of three 32-ounce cans of Welchade. With holes punched in the bottom and around the lower sides for drainage, and an inch of gravel in the bottom, these cans became my seed containers. Again, 12 seed fit just right; when I have larger batches, we buy the 48-ounce size for a few weeks. I haven't used these long enough to know what the blooming results will be, but it certainly made moving them more convenient last summer when I discovered a sunnier place to grow seedlings.

## HERE AND THERE

As we go to press President and Mrs. Roese are moving from La Habra about 150 miles northwest: 4446 St. Ives Court, Santa Maria, Calif. 93454. The choicest of their daffodil bulbs will follow them at a suitable time.

Flower and Garden Magazine mentions in its January issue on page 28 in the "It's What's Happening" section our new publication, Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils. We like being mentioned by such a widely read and well regarded publication.

The Olive W. Lee Memorial Garden, owned and maintained by our Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., is among the 1974 winners of the "Burlington House Awards for American Gardens." The citation by Burlington House, Inc., described the garden as follows: "The three acre woodland outside of New Canaan is blessed with magnificent oaks, tall tulip trees and stands of sweet gum, hemlock, shadbush and flowering dogwood—a wonderland of blossoms in the spring. Eventually, Mr. Lee plans to turn it over to the Garden Center for its headquarters. Mr. Lee currently treats the property as an educational garden with all plantings carefully labeled and with walking paths maintained. It is frequently opened to individuals and groups."

The garden is especially notable for its collections of rhododendrons and azaleas, but also features ferns, ground covers, native plants, primroses, and daffodils.

October and January issues of CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, have been received, dealing with the many and varied activities and interests of this lively group. We have also received the Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter No. 24, September, 1974, and the 1974 Annual Reports of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. Winning exhibitors and daffodils are reported in considerable detail for five 1974 shows in Australia and for no less than 27 1973 shows in New Zealand.

At the last minute newsletters arrived from the Middle Atlantic and Northeast Regions. The Northeast Region will hold a regional meeting in Philadelphia on May 3, and the Middle Atlantic Region will have a fall meeting in Williamsburg on October 4.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is now settled that the RHS will publish a new edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names as a detachable insert in Daffodils 1975. There will be a special reprinting of the insert for ADS and copies of this will be distributed without charge to all ADS members in good standing this year and to all new members who join during the year. Delivery is anticipated during the late summer or early fall. Since publication cannot be completed in time for the 1975 season, it will be delayed as long as possible to include introductions registered this year. It is not likely that the RHS will publish another cumulative list for at least five years and by then, if not earlier, the ADS may carry out plans under study to publish its own list which would include all recent introductions plus a selection of the older varieties offered in current catalogs or still appearing on the show bench.

The forthcoming Classified List of the RHS will be a cumulative register of all varieties introduced since 1959 and will make use of the new color coding system devised by Dr. Tom Throckmorton. This will give a clear idea of the color pattern of every variety listed and should help to resolve questions of correct naming at shows.

While all ADS members will receive a free copy, a small supply is being ordered to satisfy the need of new members over the next few years and to fill orders from flower show judges who are not members but wish copies to supplement their use of the new Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils. A price of \$3.00 has been put upon the new Classified List and advance orders are being accepted from those not entitled to a free copy, subject to later delivery.

\* \* \* \* \*

The 1969 edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodils is now out of print and our remaining few copies are being reserved for new student judges who do not already have a copy. However, members who develop an interest in the older varieties but do not have the 1969 Classified List may find the answer to their problem in a suggestion by George Morrill of Oregon City, Ore. There must be many copies of the 1965 edition gathering dust in the possession of our older members, especially judges. A copy of that edition plus a copy of the new edition described above will still give as complete coverage as the 1969 edition. Since the new edition will go back to 1959 there will simply be less overlap.

It should be possible to pick up copies of the 1965 edition by questioning show judges, older nearby members, or through a regional newsletter. Mr. Morrill offers his own copy to the first applicant.

\* \* \* \* \*

Overseas members usually pay their dues or for advertisements by drafts drawn by their local bank on its American correspondent bank. The latter needs to know the name and address of our own bank and account number. These are the Union Trust Co., 87 Main St., New Canaan, Conn. 06840 and our account number is 1-423-699.

\* \* \* \* \*

# REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1975  
SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Names to be placed on tags: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Registration includes 2 lunches, 3 dinners and bus fares.

Registration fee: Before April 1 ..... \$50.00  
After April 1 ..... \$55.00

Make checks payable to Wells Knierim, Treasurer  
31090 Providence Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44124

If mailed after April 4, send to ADS, Sheraton Motor Inn  
Lloyd Center  
Portland, Oregon 97232

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## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON

Please reserve the following accomodations for me and confirm by mail:

Rooms: One Person ☐ \$19.00

Two Persons ☐ Twin \$24.00 ☐ Double bed \$24.00

Date arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date departing \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Rooms will not be held past 5 PM without a deposit.

I plan to share a room with \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS RESERVATION FORM DIRECTLY TO:  
SHERATON MOTOR INN, LLOYD CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON 97232





## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

### SYMPOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list ALPHABETICALLY.

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25. \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate number of varieties in your garden? \_\_\_\_\_

If you could have only one variety, what would it be? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Reporter \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN  
"Springdale," R.D. 3  
Boonton, N.J. 07005

Last year was a record year for new life members who realized that the saving in dues at the new higher rates was a better return on their money than they could get elsewhere. Those who joined the growing list of life members were Prof. Leo Brewer, Orinda, Cal.; Fr. Athanasius Buchholz, St. Benedict, Ore.; John B. Capen, Boonton, N. J.; Dr. Frank B. Galyon, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. H. Houston, Hartselle, Ala.; D. E. Karnstedt, West St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Herman P. Madsen, Newark, Del.; Mrs. Louisa D. Preston, Manakin Sabot, Va.; Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, Stevenson, Md., and Anderson Library, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chaska, Minn.

\* \* \* \*

All retail dealers are urged to place the ADS office on their permanent mailing list to receive catalogs. This may not result directly in orders, but all catalogs are kept on file in the Society's library and frequently consulted to answer inquiries for sources of varieties and in preparation of lists of dealers.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

### INFORMATION, PLEASE?

It has been suggested that the Journal include a questions and answers section. Is there a need for this, or wouldn't time be saved by addressing questions to the committee chairman or officers concerned? Some of these make frequent contributions to the Journal, often based on their correspondence. Comments are invited.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Editor*

### ERRORS IN APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

Please correct your copies in Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils and December issue of Journal:

In Handbook, Pencrebar (4) was omitted; Morwenna (2a) was misspelled.

In Journal, Lilliput (1b) was omitted.

### JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course II, Baltimore, Md., April 24. Chairman, Mrs. Alfred T. Gundry, Jr., 2 S. Wickham Road, Baltimore, Md. 21229

Course II, School probably to be held in Memphis, Tenn., date not set, Chairman, Mrs. William W. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

Course II, Muskogee, Okla., date not set. Chairman, Mrs. S. W. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401

—HELEN K. LINK, *Chairman, Schools Committee*

### WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

With show time approaching, no doubt many of you will see some cultivars exhibited which you are unable to locate commercially. When that happens, be sure to write your Bulb Broker to have your request listed in the June Journal. That way it will be handy at bulb digging time, and fellow members will be able to dig it for you. Send your requests to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.



## FUTURE DATES

1976 Convention, April 22-24, Philadelphia, Pa., Holiday Inn at I-76 and City Line Avenue (Route 1), Dr. William A. Bender, Chairman.

World Daffodil Convention, New Zealand, Sept. 14-20, 1976 (tentative).

## 1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

March 7-9—Dallas, Texas—State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society as part of the Dallas Flower and Garden Show at the State Fair Park; information: Mrs. R. H. Rodgers, Jr., 3612 Rosedale Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.

March 8-9—La Cañada, Calif.—by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Drive; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17882 Norton St., University Park, Irvine, Calif. 92664.

March 12-13—Birmingham, Ala.—State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.

March 15-16—Hernando, Miss.—by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 20—Oxford, Miss.—State Show by the Oxford Garden Club at Paul Johnson Commons, University, Mississippi; information: Mrs. John Savage, Zilla Avent Drive, Oxford, Miss. 38655.

March 21-22—Fayetteville, Ga.—by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurien St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.

March 22—Fayetteville, Ark.—State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society and the Conway Council of Garden Clubs at the University of Arkansas Student Union; information: Mrs. V. M. Watts, 1619 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701.

March 22-23—Memphis, Tenn.—State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rte. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 22-23—Oakland, Calif.—Pacific Regional Show by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Maurice Worden, 133 Peralta Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.

March 27-28—Atlanta, Ga.—Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad Street; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

March 29-30—Hampton, Va.—by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society in the Williamsburg Room, Holiday Inn, I-64 at U.S. 258; information: Miss Sarah Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23669.

March 30-31—Fortuna, Calif.—by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday Club House, 6th and Main Sts.; information: Mrs. Betty B. Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, Calif. 95540.

April 5—Louisville, Ky.—State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Breckinridge Inn, South of Watterson Expressway; information: Mrs. Annabel Fisher, 525 W. Whitney Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40215.

- April 5-6—Gloucester, Va.—by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester High School auditorium; information: Mrs. Chesterman Constantine, Coveta, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 5-6—Muskogee, Okla.—Southwest Regional Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial Bank and Trust, 230 W. Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 5-6—Nashville, Tenn.—Southern Regional Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center; information: Mrs. Charles Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.
- April 10-11—Portland, Ore.—National Show at the Sheraton Motor Inn, (Convention Hqrs.); information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
- April 12-13—Warsaw, Va.—Garden Club of Virginia Show by the Garden Club of the Northern Neck at Rappahannock Community College; information: Mrs. H. Marston Smith, Belle Mount Farm, Warsaw, Va. 22572.
- April 12-13—Washington, D. C.—by the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E.; information: Mrs. Bruce Gunnell, 5006 Franconia Rd., Alexandria, Va. 22310.
- April 16—Chillicothe, Ohio—by the Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Hospital Recreation Room, Building 212; information: Mrs. Howard Junk, Rte. 6, Box 74, Washington, C. H., Ohio 43160.
- April 16-17—Baltimore, Md.—State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charles and Woodbrook Lane (6200 Block Charles St.); information: Mrs. Robert B. Lyon, Box 222, Rte. 7, Pikesville, Md. 21208.
- April 18—Wilmington, Del.—Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Rd., information: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, Pa. 19380.
- April 18-19—Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society at the Grand Court of Plymouth Meeting Mall; information: Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, 2740 Lundy Lane, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006.
- April 19—Bel Air, Md.—by the Country, Evergreen, and Harford County Garden Clubs at the Bel Air Middle School, Moore's Mill Rd.; information: Mrs. John D. Worthington, III, 3366 Aldino Rd., Churchville, Md. 21028.
- April 19—Princess Anne, Md.—by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset; information: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., Here Be, Marion, Md. 21838.
- April 19-20—Dayton, Ohio—by the South West Ohio Daffodil Society (SWODS) at the Benjamin Wegerzyn Garden Center, 1301 E. Siebenthaler Ave.; information: Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat, 266 Floyd Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45415.
- April 22—Indianapolis, Ind.—Midwest Regional Show by the Indiana Daffodil Society at Holliday Park Community House, 6300 Spring Mill Rd.; information: Mrs. Phil Dickens, 2016 Marilyn Dr., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.
- April 22—Princeton, N. J.—Small Show at Pierce Hall, Trinity Church, Stockton Street; information: Mrs. J. B. Shepard, 162 Library Place, Princeton, N. J. 08540.

- April 22-23—Chambersburg, Pa.—State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South 3rd St.; information: Mrs. John H. Cormany, 333 Overhill Dr., Chambersburg, Pa. 17201.
- April 23—Downingtown, Pa.—by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown in the Club House, 121 Manor Ave.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, R. D. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.
- April 24—Islip, N. Y.—by the South Side Garden Club of Long Island at St. Mark's Parish House; information: Mrs. Frederick L. Voss, 43 Church Ave., Islip, N. Y. 11751.
- April 26-27—Upper Arlington (Columbus), Ohio—by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society (CODS) at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Rd.; information: Mrs. William Pardue, 2591 Henthorne Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221.
- April 29-30—Cleveland, Ohio—State Show by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland; information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
- April 30-May 1—Greenwich, Conn.—New England Regional and Connecticut State Show by ADS members and local garden clubs at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horseneck Cave; information: Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Jofran Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
- May 7-8—Boston, Mass.—State Show by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall; information: William Thompson, Mass. Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.

—MILDRED H. SIMMS, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

## MAKING DAFFODILS MULTIPLY LIKE THE PROVERBIAL RABBITS

By JACK S. ROMINE, *Walnut Creek, California*  
(Reprinted from the *Pacific Region Newsletter*)

Here is another report on the twin-scale method of quick daffodil propagation. Like Bill Ticknor, who published an account of this method in the December 1973 Journal, I, too, read about the quick method in the RHS publication on daffodils and determined to give it a try. Unlike Bill, however, I was not very careful in following the directions. I used a new razor blade to slice Barbados (one of my best and *the* best red and white I have seen) into 32 pieces. These were very tiny and did not all have a sufficient piece of the basal plate intact. By the time I was ready to slice up Sateen I had decided that the larger twin scales were more likely to succeed; I therefore made only 16 pieces of Sateen. Then I placed the scales in a Benlate solution for half an hour. Then I placed them in a mixture of sterilized sphagnum and Perlite (in a plastic bag). Since it was August and still very warm, I could not maintain an even 70° of temperature except at night. Nothing much appeared to be happening for a while. After 6 weeks I "wrote off" the experiment and decided to do a little fiddling of my own. I soaked the scales in a strong solution of Seaborn and planted them in half-sand, half-soil mix. I placed them in two containers and kept them shaded and moist until the fall rains began. In early January I was surprised to see quite large, wide foliage spears begin to appear from the Sateen bulblets. By early December nine had

appeared, and a few more appeared in early spring. Barbados foliage spears did not appear until early February, and then they were much smaller. About six finally appeared. I grew these on until they went dormant in about late May or early June.

Conclusion: Dividing a bulb into 16 or fewer pieces gives more assurance of getting bulblets to form, at least here in California. Next fall I intend to put some twin scales directly into a planting mix after I take them from their Benlate bath.

## DAFFODILS FOR GARDEN EFFECT

By NANCY W. BARNES, *Kennett Square, Pennsylvania*

A poem by William Wordsworth about a host of yellow daffodils dancing in a meadow seems to have established once and for all times the idea that daffodils are only for naturalizing. Where time and space allow what could be lovelier? But today garden makers have not only yellow daffodils but hundreds of new cultivars to work with and little if any available open space—meadow or woodland. Present day garden spots are created within intimate contained areas by gardeners of discrimination and imagination who know the wisdom of being selective.

Daffodils are not suitable for formal plantings; they lend themselves to planting in what I like to refer to as an orderly manner. Also I like to use the word garden, as the English do, to include the entire property or home acre.

In garden planning when one introduces a group of flowers for one particular season there is danger of allotting too much space to them at the expense of the flowers for other seasons. Some years ago one garden writer felt so strongly about this that in her book she began the first chapter with plans for a September garden. This important aspect of garden planning calls for a bit of soul searching before a selection of daffodils is made for a particular garden.

Those who have grown daffodils in rows recognize in them certain peculiar qualities which will naturally influence one's selections. For some it will be brilliant coloring as in Rockall and Therm, or the lure of pleasing form as in Rashee, or sheer beauty as in Content, or fragrance as in Sweetness or Tittle Tattle. Intending gardeners, or those at the very beginning, can gather much helpful information at daffodil shows and from catalogues from reputable growers.

Before daffodils are planted, provide them with adequate background. Anyone fortunate enough to have an outcropping of rock has a natural background. I grew February Gold against the southern exposure of a rock and enjoyed extra early flowers that lasted a long time. The choice of flowering trees, especially where there are existing ones, should influence the color of the daffodils to be planted beneath. I had an unhappy experience with intense yellow trumpets under a deep pink crabapple. Pink cherries and crabapples deserve pink and white daffodils for companions. Yellow ones look best with white magnolias and white crabapples. Among the shrubs there are named cultivars of flowering quince that offer a wide range of color and thereby afford an equally wide selection of daffodils. The same is true of



bottlebush, *Fothergilla major*, since its white flowers suggest the use of Red Goblet, Limerick, Tinker, or any brilliant colored flower. By my front door with its southern exposure I enjoyed a nandina, warty barberry, a generous cluster of Peeping Tom, and blue phlox, *Phlox divaricata*. As the daffodil foliage ripened it got tucked under the barberry.

Companion plant material for spring flowering bulbs, especially daffodils, should receive extra thought because the season is not advanced sufficiently for new growth to produce the desired amount of greenery. There is too much bare earth. For low growing or foreground plant material in locations where cotoneasters winter well, try ones with prostrate forms like Shogholmi and dammeri, or praecox, which is a little higher. A low growing juniper with an open habit of growth like Waukegan is also possible. Periwinkle, variety Bowli, a familiar groundcover, is always good, as is liriopse, lilyturf. *Sarcococca*, a delightful broadleaved evergreen with no civilized name, has proven satisfactory in light shade.

Along a bank one might use with weeping forsthia or jasmine, early yellow and bicolored trumpets such as Ulster Prince, Foresight, and Ballygarvey. The size of a group or cluster of daffodils depends on the size and scale of their surroundings, usually from three to ten bulbs. There are times when it is possible to use two or three varieties from the same division that bloom together, and closely resemble each other when viewed from a slight distance. Later when seen at close range this unexpected detail adds interest.

Where one or more long borders exist, there is great merit in planting daffodils by divisions. Gertrude Jekyll was the first to advocate this. A long border also affords an opportunity to plant for gradation of color. In a terrace planting or a small pattern garden I like to use two varieties of daffodils in locations that complement each other; the two must bloom together and be from the same division. Examples of this might be Cantatrice and Beersheba, Mount Hood and Broughshane, Tinker and Red Goblet, Cushendall and Portrush, Dove Wings and Jenny, Preamble and Content, Rippling Waters and Tresamble.

Another solution for selecting daffodils might be for their season of bloom. Early varieties to be planted in sheltered corners in order to gain a jump of a week or ten days on the season. Midseason varieties sited among the perennials—daylilies, peonies, columbine and thalictrum—and the late daffodils to be given cool, shaded locations. This scheme allows for maximum length of bloom.

Many will think these thoughts on naturalizing are those of a purist because of the belief that naturalizing should be done as Nature would have done it had she had a hand in it. Would Nature place a lusty, man-made trumpet beside a graceful delicate poeticus? When planting for a natural effect, plant the bulbs in drifts and group the varieties. It is pleasant to be able to walk between the groups and plan for mass effect as viewed from several angles. In all planting design there are definite locations where the best views are to be found, so plan for them. Where space allows and the size of the planting warrants, vary the size and shape of the groups. Remember to plan for varieties that bloom at the same time and put early bloomers in a separate location since one or two hot days will spoil the overall effect by their early fading. Place the bulbs a foot to a foot and a half apart and a bit closer toward the center of the group. Large brassy yellow trumpets and large-cups are too big and coarse to look well with the small-cup varieties



in a woodland setting; save them for meadow and grassland.

Only native shrubs belong in an open woodland and with naturalized daffodils; never plant extra forsythia in a woody setting. Instead use *Cornus mas*, native viburnum, shadblow, spicebush, witch-hazel, and corylopsis.

## PETER'S CIRCUS CLOWN

*(From Narcissus Notes, Midwest Region Newsletter, June 1974)*

Peter likes to grow things. I've seen him grow a bean in a flower pot in winter that I couldn't begin to match in the garden in summer.

In the fall of 1971 I gave him a bulb of Circus Clown. He was 5 years old then. Each time I saw him during the winter we talked about our daffodil show and his bulb.

Peter's bulb had been planted late and the time for the show came nearer. Finally, the day before the show, we had a bud beginning to open, but only about 4 inches of stem.

Since I was working with my entries, I put Circus Clown in warm water, in a warm room, under a fluorescent light. The next morning the bud had opened. I could see why they had named it Circus Clown. The cup was very ruffled like the collar of a clown's suit. The colors intermingled, giving it a fluted effect.

The next morning it went along to the show, but what to do about that short stem? So I filled the container bottom to the top with the yew we were using, wedged a small piece in front, and Circus Clown looked nice and tall. We entered him in the Ross County Exhibit for Peter.

Now how do you tell a 5-year-old, going on six, with only one daffodil, he might not win? So I thought maybe, just maybe, an honorable mention?

After the judging was over, that daffodil had become more important than mine. When I went to see, Circus Clown had a blue ribbon.

Peter was home from kindergarten at noon, so I called him. His brother brought him in to the show. I'll never forget that shy, elfish grin, those gleaming little white teeth, every one showing. It was a picture of pure joy. Here was a winner at his first show with only one daffodil! This winning with only one entry can happen, and did in 1973—a Best of Show—but this is another tale. This one belongs to Peter Hoyt and Circus Clown.

—BETTY BEERY



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# TIPS ON SELECTING AND PREPARING DAFFODILS FOR A SHOW

By AMY COLE ANTHONY, *Bloomfield, Connecticut*

(*From New England Region Newsletter, March 1974*)

## PROPS NEEDED

1. Coke or similar bottles with carrying cartons and a box to put the cartons in.
2. A small sharp knife or scissors.
3. Several ball-point pens and/or small string tags.
4. Small brush to remove dirt and pollen; larger brush for grooming flowers.
5. Cotton for wedging.
6. Schedule of show.
7. Entry tags (fill in as much as possible before the show—name, address, club on both sections of the tag).
8. Individual tags plus pin holders for use in entering flowers in collections. String tags may be used but do not look so well.
9. RHS Classified List plus some of the latest catalogs. The Classification Committee will have these on hand for your use.

## SELECTION

1. If you are fortunate enough to have an old refrigerator (not frostproof) whose temperature control is reliable you can store blooms for at least 10 days at 40°. I have better luck starting to cut 5 days before a show and storing in semi-darkness on a wet concrete floor free of drafts.
2. Trumpet, all white and reverse bicolor daffodils should be left in the garden as near to show time as possible. Red cups must be picked soon after opening to prevent burning from sun and wind.
3. With the schedule in hand look over your flowers before cutting and jot names for the various classes of any good prospects.
4. Arm yourself with two cartons, three bottles in each to avoid crowding, and filled with 2 inches of warm water. Look for blooms that you think will score at least 90% and be eligible to win a Blue Ribbon. Before cutting always check the back of a flower to make sure it is perfect from that angle. I try to cut early in the morning or late in the afternoon—the

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flowers seem to stand up better than if cut midday.

5. After cutting a bloom mark the name and classification on the stem with a ball point pen or on a string tag attached to the stem. An improperly labelled bloom will be disqualified.
6. Clean the bloom of dirt spots and pollen (you'll have to check for pollen again before placing your flower) and better their pose if possible now before they are hardened. (In my opinion a dirty flower has no business in the winner's circle.)
7. After about an hour (you'll use this time up in cleaning your flowers) change the water in the coke bottles to cold to which add Floralife. (I have found this will keep the blooms fresh-looking longer and I use the water from my carrying bottles in the vases at a show.)

If you have never shown before take between 10 and 20 blooms so that you won't feel rushed to get them staged.

Practice ahead of time with flowers you don't want to show—it will give you the hang of things and make show day the fun it should be.

Arrange three of a kind in a triangle with the largest at the top—up to five points may be deducted for non-uniformity.

## BRING HOME A RABBIT'S FOOT FROM A DAFFODIL SHOW

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

While attending a daffodil show, I noticed and admired some lovely pieces of rabbit's foot fern (Polypodiaceae: *Davallia fejeensis*) in a daffodil display. The grower of this exquisite fern gave me two fronds which I brought home, broke into smaller pieces and used over and over again with miniature daffodils. I was glad to find, at last, a fern that is fine and delicate and graceful enough to use with the small daffodils and at the same time amazingly long-lasting. Although I have known this fern for some time, I had never thought of it as a cutting fern. It is interesting what one can learn at a daffodil show in addition to daffodils.

The rabbit's foot fern is so called because of its brown wooly creeping rhizome (which looks and feels like a small rabbit's foot) from which grows the graceful delicate yet durable frond. This "foot" is one means of propagating the fern. At another daffodil show the following week, the same person who gave me the two fronds brought for me such a "rabbit's foot" with instruction on how to plant it. He, too, started his plant from a "rabbit's foot" that someone had given him.

Inquiring at a local plant greenhouse I learned that there are several of the *Davallia* fern. Several are pictured on pages 828 and 829 of *Exotica* 3. The *Davallia fejeensis plumosa* is especially airy and lovely to use with miniature daffodils or as a potted plant. I also learned that there are bear's foot fern (*Humata tyermanii*), squirrel's foot fern, hare's foot fern, etc.

The many and varied interests and the generosity of some daffodil people never cease to amaze me. You, too, might find a "rabbit's foot" at a daffodil show if you observe closely and attend many of them.

## DAFFODIL/VEGETABLE BEDS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

There is a classic story of a little boy at a party who differed from the pelican in that his eyes could hold more than his belly can. I can sympathize with the little boy as I always wish to grow more things than my yard and time will allow. To squeeze in all of my named varieties and seedlings I have daffodil beds wherever there is a half day or more of sun. Ferns, primroses, and wild flowers fill in the remaining space.

Since the daffodils need the sun only until late June I plant annuals and vegetables over the beds that I do not intend to dig. This provides my daffodils with a green mulch and the summer plants absorb moisture from the soil. I suspect they may take some nutrients from the soil but this has not appeared to be a problem.

For years I have grown tomatoes in my daffodil beds, being careful as to where I drive the stakes. Peppers, popcorn, lettuce, pumpkins, and collards among others have grown in the beds. This year I plan tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans plus whatever else suggests itself at the time.

Occasionally I plant the seeds by mid-May right in place. Frequently I will grow a myriad of seedling plants in a rooting box and set them out in June. By the time the vegetables or flowers are competing with the daffodil foliage for sunshine the foliage is beginning to die down and look disreputable.

Mr. Culpepper, who grew all plants well, carried his vegetable daffodil beds to an extreme. Tall corn, beans, and cucurbits of all kinds thrived over dormant daffodils. I've seen mammoth pumpkins growing high in nearby trees and he had areas that were jungle-like in the dense winding vines of squash. Tall marigolds, zinnias, sweet-williams and other annuals grown over daffodils made up bunches of flowers for sale.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

*From California*

As usual on New Year's Day I counted nine different tazettas in bloom, and already have seed pods on three of them, and one on Taffeta  $\times$  *N. tazetta lutea*.  
—POLLY ANDERSON

*And from the Hybridizing Robin*

I had a 2aR that I thought was of high quality and very different ancestry (Interim  $\times$  Nazareth). . . . This unlikely combination produced a very sunproof flower, massive and circular and very large. So far most of the things I consider sunproof have come from Ceylon or its derivatives. I want to try this with Firecracker, Camelot, and Heath Fire to see if a broader flower with the intensity of Firecracker can be had.  
—ROBERT E. JERRELL

Bill Bender, I have been using the Axion treatment of many different kinds of seeds since hearing your presentation at the convention in Portland and although I have not kept scientific records, my belief is that the Axion soaking really does work. I certainly seem to get quicker, fuller germination from Axion-treated seeds of many different kinds.  
—JACK S. ROMINE



When I see a seedling that is absolutely superb I will lift the particular bulb while the foliage and tag tell me just where it is. If all of a cross turns out poorly or to be mediocre I dispose of all the bulbs. The borderline cases are the problem. Usually after 2 or 3 years of blooming I lift all of a given "good" cross, being careful to keep separate each individual clone and tie each off in a nylon stocking (panty hose are better). When I replanted this year I separated off each clone in the ground with an aluminum strip. I plan this coming spring to put small red or green stakes alongside of each selected bloom—red, if I decide to get rid of the clone and green if I decide to keep it. Then, when the foliage is gone and I dig, the bulbs between aluminum strips will be disposed of according to the stake, or if there is no stake, I'll carry the clone for another year.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

#### *Frostproof Genes?*

Last spring I pollinated blooms of Ada Finch just before an extremely severe freeze. The flowers not only survived the freeze but they set seed. I have not yet found another daffodil that will set seed when pollination is followed by below-freezing temperatures.

—GLENN DOOLEY

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# THROWING LIGHT ON THE RED-EYED POETS

By MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

Research into descriptions of various poeticus daffodils brings to light some that have red eyes. Three of the late Guy Wilson's introductions fall into this group and they must have been particularly bright-eyed because he included the word "light" as part of the name of all three: Lamplighter, Lights Out, and Sidelight. All were grown in the main collection at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and are described in "Swarthmore Plant Notes" by Dr. John Wister as follows:

Lamplighter (Wilson 1938) 9 Very late. Solid red eye, the latest red-eye Poet; flowers with Recurvus. Bought 4 bulbs from Wilson 1938.

Lights Out (Wilson 1939) 9 Red-eyed poet. Flowers with Lamplighter and Recurvus. Like Lamplighter but better, freer, and better doer. Bought 10 bulbs from Wilson 1939.

Sidelight (Wilson 1940) 9 Circular white perianth. Solid Red eye. Bought two bulbs from Wilson 1948.

A more complete description of Lights Out comes from a Princess Anne, Maryland garden:

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Perianth position — | flat           |
| Perianth diameter — | 6.5 cm.        |
| Petal Shape —       | round          |
| Sepal shape —       | round          |
| Corona diameter —   | 1.5 cm.        |
| Corona form —       | cupped         |
| Corona color —      | orange, red    |
| Scent —             | faint poeticus |
| Height —            | 42 cm.         |
| Bloom date 1974 —   | April 20       |

Reports from other growers of poets will help confirm the data about these and perhaps throw light on others that may have red eyes, too.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

In an earlier report I mentioned that Ada Finch, Sun Dance, and Fortune were blooming at the time of the savage freeze in mid-March last year. Others whose stems were about to bloom at that time as well as those in bloom were severely damaged. Mary Lou Gripshover, Columbus, Ohio, reported that Sun Dance withstood the freeze better than any other daffodil in bloom at that time. Helen Trueblood, Scottsburg, Indiana, said that Ada Finch withstood this same freeze better than any other variety in bloom at that time. Both Peggy Macneale (Cincinnati) and Ethel Martin (Lawrence, Kansas) wrote that *N. obvallaris* withstood the freeze better than any other variety in bloom at that time. Ethel also added Tête-a-Tête to her list. Since Tête-a-Tête is a miniature, its closeness to the ground could very well give it some additional protection.

Color quality in daffodils is always an item of interest. In many areas the colors are not so intense as they are in Oregon and England. Dr. Throck-

morton reported that his flowers resembled those of Northern Ireland and Oregon with respect to the long stems and colors. Dr. Throckmorton has numerous pink seedlings of great promise growing for him. Any pink seedling of excellent color quality developed in Iowa will undoubtedly have more consistent color tones from one season to the next.

We have been collecting information on tazettas. This division is rather stagnant with regard to the development of new varieties. One reason is that most are sterile. Matador seems to be an exception. The other reason is that many cannot be grown well in the colder climates. Wilbert Schrader, Sandusky, Ohio, says that tazetta varieties do not usually do well in his lake climate, yet when given a spot close to a warm house they do much better.

I have often wondered if Cheerfulness, a tazetta double, is more hardy than its parent, Elvira. (Cheerfulness is a sport of this variety.)

Sue Robinson at White Stone, Virginia, reported many tazettas growing quite well. White Stone is near the tip of a peninsula jutting into Chesapeake Bay. At Covington in the Virginia mountains Frances Armstrong finds tazettas in general less satisfactory. She reports that Hiawasse comes up in the fall. Silver Chimes was good, Canarybird fair, Matador increases slowly, Geranium does well enough, while Red Guard and St. Agnes are just so-so.

Among tazetta varieties Silver Chimes seems to attract the most attention. Rightly so, since it is a seedling of Grand Monarque and *N. triandrus loiseleurii*. Perhaps its ancestry has enhanced its hardiness as well as its beauty. Silver Chimes is supposed to be a virus carrier, but this virus seems not to be harmful to it. It is often suggested that it should be planted by itself away from other daffodils.

From time to time we read the sad stories of persons getting "hooked" on some savage drug. Our Cathy Riley of Greenwich, Connecticut, had a much better idea. She says that she is "hooked" on daffodils. She digs dirt, moves dirt, moves daffodils, and does many other chores so that she can grow "happy" daffodils. Why not urge others to follow her example? And, why not join one of our Robins? There are several vacancies.

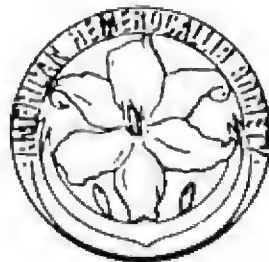
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## A VIGOROUS NARCISSUS

Because of my impending move to Gainesville, Florida, it was necessary that all daffodil bulbs to be taken from Arlington, Virginia, had to be lifted by June 15.

Digging began the latter part of May as the foliage began to yellow and by June 10 all unbloomed seedling bulbs were out of the ground. On the other hand various forms of *Narcissus jonquilla* and some of its cultivars were still quite green. But even greener were 5 plants of Division IV *Erlicheer*. Its leaves were still fresh and green on June 15 and it hurt me to lift them but when I did I found beautiful large bulbs and great masses of long, clean, white roots.

From the appearance of those plants and their roots I believe they would have continued to grow for another 4 to 6 weeks.

The question now to be answered is how they will perform in north central Florida.  
—WILLIS H. WHEELER

## MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Bright and cheerful seem to be prospects of daffodil lovers and growers. Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans look forward to a prosperous but easier season with reduced stocks while Brent Heath, with the energy of youth, continues to expand. The British growers worry a little about exhausting their stocks because of good sales. Mrs. Richardson, who went out of business, allows that she might ration out a few bulbs of choice things.

George Lee seems a bit perplexed at our Society's prosperity. ADS costs have been outrunning ADS regular income and a long deferred increase in dues had to be made. However, the Society took in more new members in October and November of 1974 than it had in the same two months in the past six years. More copies of the *Daffodil Handbook* were sold last year than in any full year since it was published in 1966. Mildren Simms informs us that we are having an increasing number of shows in 1975. As Harry Tuggle was wont to say, "Onward and upward".

Grant and Amy Mitsch speculate on retirement from time to time but their health is good and their love of daffodils and daffodil people keep

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them in business. They have reduced their stock somewhat and their children and grandchildren are nearby. You can look for their beautiful catalog again this year and enjoy more of the great range of Mitsch daffodil creations.

Murray and Stella Evans have retired—somewhat. Now don't misunderstand this or you'll be sorry. All this means is that Stella will be working at home and with the daffodils and Murray will go fishing even more often. Murray sold off a great deal of timber and has cut back on his Christmas tree business. He sold the entire stock of quite a few fine daffodils to Brent Heath. But the Evanses are still very much in the novelty daffodil business. Murray's list in 1975 will show a half dozen or so new introductions with the clear colors and superb form for which he is famous. He will list the 63 daffodils of his past introductions. His general list though will be cut back to about 60 varieties. But what varieties they are! Bill Pannill must have collaborated on the selection and any daffodil lover would like to grow all of them. Despite a reluctance to let daffodils interfere with his fishing, Murray had his biggest sales ever in 1974. This proves that if you build a better daffodil, people will beat a path to your mountain top.

Aaron Kanouse, of Olympia, Washington, retired but even so is keeping his hand in with a few bulbs and some further hybridizing. His 1a Inca Gold ensures his fame and his remarkable split coronas that Parks retails are joys to behold. After 47 years of growing daffodils, Aaron sold his main stocks to Richard Havenis, son-in-law of Grant Mitsch. He and Grant and Murray will have much to show and tell to ADS members attending the 1975 convention in Portland.

At 87 years of age, Mr. Culpepper reports that, while his hands shake and his legs are weak, his arms and shoulders are strong and he can plant

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*Brent Heath*

## DAFFODIL MART

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bulbs down on his knees. His daughter and son-in-law with whom he lives have 28 acres of good soil in the Shenandoah Valley. There, he reports, his daffodils do well and he has a new pink seedling well worth seeing.

In Gloucester County, Virginia, Brent Heath of the Daffodil Mart charges forward in all directions. He expanded his stocks and planting space greatly in 1973 and in 1974 grew still more. Brent bought the stocks of 15 varieties and 18 seedling clones from Grant Mitsch and 36 varieties from Murray Evans. In addition he bought sizable lots of about 30 varieties including some miniatures from Lord Skelmersdale of Broadleigh Gardens. These last will get a year's trial before they are offered for sale. Brent purchased more of Jack Gerritsen's miniatures and collars, some of which will be offered for sale this year. Willis Wheeler, on moving to Florida, turned over to Brent the best of his great seedling collection. In these is a "red" perianth jonquil that is a sight to see. Brent also acquired the stock of Roberta Watrous' newly registered 7a Happy Hour with a bright red cup and miniature 7b Cricket, a pale yellow triandrus-jonquil hybrid. It will be a while before there is sufficient stock of these to permit sales. Brent stands ready to buy or trade for some of the rarer miniatures. A new bulb digger and an additional 5 acres of land help him carry on his expanded activities. Brent put the roof on his new home in December and, by the time this article has been printed, the stork should have brought a fine new addition to the Heath family.

Sir Frank Harrison of the Ballydorn Bulb Farm on the shores of Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland oversold his stocks last year to the point where they are greatly reduced. T'is his own fault for breeding such beautiful green-eyed small cupped beauties. Mrs. Lionel Richardson of Waterford,

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Ireland, has cut way back on her stocks but even so will have a few bulbs for sale. In late January she was predicting another early season, with foliage of Falstaff and others 7 inches high.

Brian Duncan, who combined the daffodils of Tom Bloomer with his own in Rathowen Gardens, also talks of stock-depleting sales in 1974. Located in County Tyrone in Northern Ireland Brian, in a letter dated January 12, 1975, tells of a most unusual season "It looks like being an early season here—Falstaff is already showing 5-inch foliage, some Sweetness flower buds are 10 inches tall (something freakish here—the foliage never died down). After the driest spring for many years we have had the wettest summer and autumn and winter for many years—and no frost so far which is most unusual. All sorts of flowers are out which have no business at this time of year . . . On T. V. this evening a RHS spokesman said he had counted 186 different plants in flower! One can't help wondering what kind of weather is around the corner."

Matthew Zandbergen has many outstanding characteristics not including long curly locks. He is the world's greatest repository of daffodil lore and has a fine collection of miniature and other daffodils. He is without question the most traveled daffodil man and seems never to be still. Recently he enjoyed the aroma of Grand Soleil d'Or on "the Fortunate Isles" or Isles of Scilly. By now he is with a brand-new grandson in South Africa. His son, Fritz, has recently registered a fine new double daffodil.

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## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

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Volume 11

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For recent changes in the Board of Directors see page 165. A complete roster will be published as a supplement to the September issue.

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All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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## OUR COVER DRAWING

by Joe Hong, is from the editor's collection of daffodil stationery. This note card is from Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc., Dallas Texas, one of a series "Language of flowers." (23-105) "In the language of flowers, daffodils mean 'regard'."

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## PORTLAND, 1975

*By LUCY CHRISTIAN, Urbanna, Virginia*

"Happiness is kneedeep in daffodils," and that was proven to be a fact by about a hundred and twenty daffodil lovers in Portland at the 20th meeting of the American Daffodil Society on April 10, 11, and 12. Those attending ranged from wee Miss Pengra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay John Pengra of Lynwood, California to ADS's octogenarian, Mrs. Carl Engdahl of Pendleton, Oregon, who has missed only one convention in the last 15 years.

The opening of the meeting was preceded by a small but lovely daffodil show. Flowers arrived by car, bus, plane, and train on Wednesday and Thursday to be ready for judging at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 10th. Ribbons were won on flowers from Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Iowa, and of course California and Oregon.



The coveted Carey E. Quinn gold medal went to Mrs. E. S. Kirby of Corbett, Oregon, and after seeing her growing flowers on Saturday it was evident why she could win. Her exhibit included Pueblo, Court Martial, Caravelle, Beryl, Festivity, Craigywarren, Matador, Sweetness, Daviot, Puppet, Charity May, Colleen, Moonmist, Wahkeena, Rima, Border Chief, Broomhill, Corofin, Harewood, Daydream, Greenlet, Kirby seedling C2, and Evans seedlings N/2a and E/326. Mrs. Kirby's Greenlet from this exhibit won the Matthew Fowlds award for the best cyclamineus in the show.

Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., seemed to have no trouble in transporting her flowers from Tennessee, as she returned there with the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., award. Her flowers in this exhibit were Foxfire, Stratosphere, Phyllida Garth, Propriety, Gay Song, Moonshine, Chiffon, Vigil, White Marvel, Eland, Seaford, and Ocean Spray. She also won the ADS White Ribbon and enough blues to give her the ADS Silver Ribbon for the largest number of ribbons in the show.

Princess Anne, Maryland, flowers shown by Mrs. Merton S. Yerger won the Maxine M. Lawler Memorial Trophy with three stems each of Curlew, Easter Moon, Sleveen, Dew-pond, Pristine, and Jenny. To lovers of whites this was an exhibit to enjoy.

The ADS Green Ribbon went to Mrs. Neil Macneale for her Cincinnati-grown Nancegollan, Preamble, Harmony Bells, Golden Rapture, Arctic Gold, *N. × odoratus*, Orangery, Libby Holman, *N. obvallaris*, Ardour, Ceylon, and St. Keverne.

Mrs. S. F. Ditmars of Muskogee, Oklahoma, which isn't "just down the road a piece," won the ADS Purple Ribbon for the best collection of five from any class with Dickcissel, Verdin, Dove, Stratosphere, and Pipit.

The American Bred Red, White, and Blue Ribbon went to Dr. Tom Throckmorton of Iowa for Wind Song, Pink Easter, and three of his seedlings. His seedling 65/2, was awarded the ADS Gold Ribbon for the best standard daffodil. It was "beyond description," but it appeared to be a beautiful pale, pale yellow green with a golden buff rim and a green eye. It was entered as a 3a.

There were comparatively few miniatures, but the coveted Roberta C. Watrous gold medal was won by Mrs. James Liggett. Her flowers, brought from Columbus, Ohio, were Minidaf, Bagatelle, Piccolo, Little Gem, Wee Bee (all 1a's), Little Beauty, Marionette, Eystettensis, Mite, Kibitzer, Stella Turk, and Picoblanco.

Mrs. Neil Macneale for her best collection of five miniatures with Minnow, *N. jonquilla*, *Canaliculatus*, *N. rupicola*, and Mite went home with the ADS Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. Ernest Kirby's *N. rupicola* won for her the ADS Miniature Gold Ribbon. The ADS Miniature White Ribbon went to Mrs. Liggett for her three Picoblancos.

The day was well spent in setting up and enjoying the show, and admiring the commercial exhibits. These were from Grant Mitsch (who also supplied the flowers for the table decorations made by Mrs. Walter E. Thompson), The Daffodil Mart whose owner, Brent Heath, and his wife came from Virginia to attend their first ADS convention, and Carncairn Daffodils in Northern Ireland. There was a Directors' meeting in the afternoon, but for the general membership the official program began with dinner.

President Roese presided, and we were welcomed to Portland by Jack S. Romine, vice president for the Pacific Region. A delicious dinner was served

and awards won at the daffodil show were presented. The annual membership meeting came to order and a short but interesting report was given by the president. The nominating committee presented its report, which was accepted and carried.

The program for the evening consisted of short talks by hybridizers of the Pacific Region. Each was introduced by Jack Romine. William Roesse said his objective was to get flowers that looked like the ones grown elsewhere but would grow in Southern California. Slides were shown of many of his seedlings. Pinks taken from Oregon weren't pink in Southern California, so Ken Dorwin is trying to breed his own, and with help from Oregon growers is meeting with some success.

George Morrill, who had lived in Oregon as a young person, doesn't remember seeing a daffodil until he was in Biltmore, North Carolina, years later. When he moved back to Oregon and met Grant Mitsch he began growing daffodils and making crosses. His Pretty Miss and Oregon Gold, both jonquil hybrids, have been introduced. He is working on pinks and has also found miniatures a new and difficult interest.

Slides of Mrs. Ernest Kirby's seedlings were not needed, as we later saw many of them growing. Mrs. Kirby is a transplant to Oregon from California and has been making crosses since 1955. She is especially interested in working with triandrus, cyclamineus, and jonquilla crosses. In a year or two she may have some interesting results.

The slides of Robert Jerrell's seedlings proved interesting. He lives in middle California, where the weather is seldom below freezing or above 93°. His interest is mainly in getting sunproof pinks and reds. He is also interested in the Festivity type. Sid DuBose is hoping for a daffodil with a perianth white enough to suit Murray Evans, smooth and flat enough to please Bill Pannill, a cup pink enough to satisfy Grant Mitsch, and early enough to do all this in his Stockton, California garden—then he will be content.

Polly Anderson (Mrs. Kenneth B.), another Southern California resident, grows many types from Divisions 4 through 10, and is especially interested in tazettas. She now has tazettas from her crosses which give bloom from September to May. Her slides were interesting and dried specimens of her crosses were unusual. Jack Romine ended the talks by showing slides of second-generation seedlings. His crosses with Honeybird and Goldcourt gave seedlings, all of which are worth keeping, so he said. Crosses using *N. triandrus* and *N. bulbocodium obesus* showed some interesting results. And so the first day of the convention ended with many small groups collecting to continue on into the evening.

Friday morning at 9:30 two busloads of ADS members headed up the Willamette River valley for Grant Mitsch's place at Canby. The bus driver gave us many interesting facts about salmon, lumber, and the valley in general.

Everyone, especially those in Portland in 1968 and 1972, expected rainy, cold weather, but the day couldn't have been more beautiful and upon arriving at Daffodil Haven we were actually kneedeep in daffodils and happiness reigned. The Mitsch family greeted all and graciously answered unending questions. Hours were spent in these fields, with an intermission for eating a box lunch at the nearby Grange Hall. There were seedlings everywhere and it seemed by every cross one could want. Imagine it and I am sure you found it. As a background there was a beautiful grove of Douglas-firs and at their feet were many native wildflowers. *N. cyclamineus* were growing in

profusion and of a size one can only imagine. In the distance was snow-covered Mount Hood without a cloud to hide it. Anyone who has not been to see Grant Mitsch's flowers and to know and talk with him and his family has missed much happiness.

Second Vice President Charles H. Anthony presided at the dinner on Friday night, and after a delicious meal which included fresh salmon, our speakers were introduced. "Daffodils in Other Lands" was the topic for the evening, and was introduced by Miss Rose Maclaren, a niece of Mrs. Kate Reade of Carncairn Gardens. She told in a most amusing way why daffodils grow so well in Ireland. It is all due to the fact that a leprechaun with a shillelagh in one hand and a glass of Guinness ale in the other will sit beneath a daffodil and talk to it. This must be true. All of us know how beautifully daffodils grow in Ireland!

Phil Phillips of Otorohanga, New Zealand, read a tribute to Tim Jackson of Tasmania, whose recent death saddened all, especially those who met him in Portland in 1972. He also read a letter from Matthew Zandbergen with some interesting advice for those attending the convention. A visit to a lumber mill where Phil found automation at its best reminded him of the automation of the cow. After this most humorous talk slides were shown of prize-winning flowers of New Zealand. The flowers seemed flawless and the grooming was superb. The talk ended with an invitation to attend an international daffodil conference in New Zealand in 1976. How can one resist accepting such an invitation?

Wells Knierim followed with his wonderful slides of New Zealand, which added to one's desire to go Down Under in 1976.

A very busy day started Saturday morning at 9 o'clock with the Judges' Panel moderated by Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., ably assisted by Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Charles Anthony, William G. Pannill, and Jack S. Romine. Many questions written and handed in prior to the meeting were well discussed. The final decision, as stated by someone, was that most of the questions could be answered if the Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils was read carefully.

Someone asked about substance in a flower. This could have been answered if Louise Hardison's Foxfire had been studied. Interestingly enough, her three stems that won the White Ribbon in Portland had the week before won that same award in Nashville. If that wasn't an example of substance, what is?

Close on the heels of the Judges' Panel came Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist at Washington State University, on "Disease Control." It was impossible to take notes in the dark and his talk was more or less geared to the growing of commercial daffodils. Dr. Gould promised to do an article for the Journal at a later date.

All of this happened before 11 A.M., when buses left for the Western Forestry Center, a building made entirely of wood and filled with informative exhibits of the forest and lumber industry of the West. In a nearby building was seen a beautiful display of about a hundred Bonsai, ranging from a very new one to one approximately 70 years old. This exhibit was shown by the Bonsai Society of Portland.

The Portland Japanese Garden was the next stop. This was a beautiful experience and far too short to be able to appreciate the great reverence the Japanese hold for their gardens. The garden is made up of five distinct

garden forms. Too quickly we passed through the Strolling Pond Garden, the Tea Garden, the Hillside-Moss Garden, the Flat Garden, and by the Poetry Stone at the edge of the Flat Garden. This is a polished stone inscribed with Japanese characters. This is Haiku poetry which when loosely translated conveys this thought: "Here I saw the same soft spring as in Japan."

At the Portland Garden Club Center a lovely luncheon awaited us. Each table looked like a flower bed. The lunch on a platter was enveloped in many colors of tissue paper brought together at the top with a beautiful corsage of spring flowers. The lunch was as delicious as it was beautiful.

The buses now headed toward Corbett and the daffodil farm of Murray Evans. We were greeted by Murray and his wife, who invited us to have coffee and sample the many goodies, before or after going into his fields. Many of his daffodils were not in bloom, but those that were told of what was to come. The farm is on a high plateau and even with two busloads of daffodil lovers talking one could feel as if on top of the world and at peace with it. This is where Bill Pannill grows his seedlings—no wonder his trips to Oregon are frequent.

The return trip to Portland was down the scenic route along the Columbia River.

Saturday night was the last official meeting, which was a banquet over which ADS President William Roese presided. The grace was given by Phil Phillips:

"Bless those assembled here with like intent,  
May they partake with thanks and merriment,  
May they all enjoy Grant Mitsch who follows,  
Return to homes when time is spent,  
Hopefully much wiser in sense  
But regrettably much poorer in dollars."

New officers and directors were introduced and awards presented. Polly Anderson received the ADS Silver Medal and Murray Evans was awarded the ADS Gold Medal, which "couldn't have gone to a nicer guy," he said upon receiving it!

An invitation to come to Philadelphia in April of 1976 for the 21st ADS meeting was issued by Mrs. W. R. Mackinney.

The speaker of the evening was then introduced, none other than Grant Mitsch, who talked of "My Half Century with Daffodils." [His talk was tape-recorded, and will appear in the September issue of the Journal.] Grant ended by giving credit and thanks first to the Lord, then his wife, his daughters, sons-in-law, Murray Evans, and the interest shown by ADS members.

"Happiness is indeed kneedeep in daffodils."

### MEDAL AWARDS

*The Society's Gold Medal "for service to the Daffodil," and Silver Medal "for service to the Society," were awarded at the Portland convention banquet. The citations follow.*

The Pacific Region was a long time coming into fruition. It used to be the Far West way back when, when the coming into fruition was due to this particular person. Her service to the Society has been in many ways, a few



of which are: she served as a director, a member of the Nominating Committee, she is an accredited judge, she has been Regional Vice President, and most recently is serving as the chairperson of our Registration Committee. It is my pleasure to give the Silver Medal to Polly Anderson.

The Gold Medal has not been given for several years and this year we are going to award it. I could expound on the virtues of this person for several hours, but that would probably bore you, so instead I will read excerpts from one of the many letters that were received nominating this person. In part the letter says "He has been hybridizing for just over 20 years. Since then he has registered 71 different varieties of daffodils in the variety of colors, combinations, and forms that can be found in the first four RHS Divisions. To me the earmark of his daffodils is their purity of color and sharpness of color contrast, yet perfection of form is, I believe, his first standard. With no technical background in genetics or botany, he has the inherent talent to select for breeding eminently successful parents. Most difficult for any breeder is the selection process and putting on the market only truly superb plants. In this he has not only presented his countrymen and the world with magnificent new daffodils, but has set up a standard of perfection for all hybridizers. I fully believe that the originator of Celilo, Descanso, Marshfire, Showboat, Suede, and Wahkeena is most deserving of the Gold Medal." The committee agrees. Murray Evans!

## HERE AND THERE

We have received only one regional newsletter since last reporting: New England. In this Editor Amy Anthony continues her discussion of species daffodils, this time dealing chiefly with triandrus, poeticus, and certain wild hybrids.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society again set up and manned a booth at the Philadelphia Flower Show in March, where 8,000 copies of informational material were distributed.

From England we have received copies of The Daffodil Society's Journal, issues of November 1973 and January 1975. Each of these is full of interesting material: show winners and original articles. We expect to reprint some of the latter sooner or later. This society, formerly the Midland Daffodil Society, has been "making steady progress with affiliated societies, many running their own spring events and so under our guidance lifting the general standard. Last year we ran a late competition at the RHS halls which was an outstanding success and a similar event is lined up for this year."

The Australian Daffodil Society in its February 1975 Newsletter reports prize-winning flowers and their exhibitors in four shows, and a report on the English 1974 season by Mr. G. Parry (Tarry?).

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter of March 1975 includes show reports and comments on experiences with the Australian plant quarantine. An example: of 27 bulbs sent by Rosewarne Horticultural Research Station, "5 have been released, one is still being held, and the rest have either died or been destroyed under quarantine's loving care. These were not a two-bob lot from a chain store, they were from one of the most prestigious horticultural stations in England."



## WILLIAM JACKSON — A TRIBUTE

*By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand*

Tim Jackson of Dover, Tasmania, died suddenly from a ruptured aorta, after attending a meeting in Hobart on February 19. He was 67 years of age.

Born at Dover, Tasmania, he lived most of his life there, and carried on work as an orchardist and grazier. During World War II he served in the Royal Australian Navy and rose to the rank of Rear Commander. In 1946 he became a member of The House of Assembly and represented the electorate of Franklin. From 1958 to 1969 he was Leader of the Opposition. He retired from politics in 1974.

In 1948 he took over the daffodil collection of his father, the late William Jackson, Sr., who had started raising daffodils in 1920, keeping accurate records. These were continued by the son and enabled him to trace the breeding of his flowers for at least five generations. At this time, and ever since, it was most difficult to import bulbs into Tasmania, and Tim Jackson's success is all the more remarkable as very few "bloodlines" were used in his breeding program, which was mainly on a line-breeding scheme, using the best of his own creations.

An ideal climate, excellent situation, and careful, painstaking cultivation enabled him to produce flowers of wonderful quality and perfection of form. His wife, Nancy, worked with him and together they achieved outstanding success on the show benches of Tasmania and mainland Australia, winning the Tasmanian Seedling Cup in Hobart from 1955 to 1974 and in Launceston nine times between 1963 and 1974, as well as the Australian Championship in 1964. Flowers of his raising also gained many awards at shows in New Zealand. Dimity, Vixi, Mercedes, and Verran have all been premier blooms at National shows in New Zealand.

His main interest was in the raising of pink doubles, of which there were several not released at the time of his death. It is not possible to list all the good flowers that he raised, but some that come to mind are: (1a) Ristin, Comal, Akkad, Warbin; (1b) Cyros, Lod, Rowella; (1c) Anitra, Mercedes; (2a Y) Vixi, Yves; (2c) Boyet, Rhapsody; (3a) Dimity, Timandaw; (3b) Voda.

In September 1971 Mr. and Mrs. Jackson visited New Zealand and attended the National shows and visited several of the leading growers, while in 1972 they attended the Portland Convention and went on to the London show and later visited growers in Holland, Ireland, and Japan.

Tim Jackson was always ready to assist anyone interested in daffodils and was most generous to his many friends. During his travels he did much to cement the bonds of friendship among daffodil growers throughout the world.

He needs no monument; he will be remembered each spring in daffodil gardens all over the world when his flowers will bring a reminder of the value of dedication and perseverance in the quest for perfection. His wife, Nancy, and son, David hope to carry on daffodil breeding where he left off. May their success be equal to his.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1975

*Reports from the Southeast and Southern Regions.*

## DAFFODILS VERSUS WEATHER IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*By MARGARET TOLLESON, Atlanta, Georgia*

This has been a topsy-turvy season and this article is likely to read more like a weather report than a daffodil report, because we have fought the elements from the time our first blooms appeared. Birmingham, Alabama, also had its troubles. Blooms there were from three to four weeks ahead of schedule and as a result the show there was cancelled. We had cancelled one several years ago and, as it turned out, we could have had a very creditable show. We determined never to cancel another.

Our season, like many others, came in quite early and we figured all our blooms would have passed their peak before show time. To begin with, the rain and warm weather made the stems grow so fast they were unable to hold the flowers erect, but the warm weather also made the red cups more brilliant. Ceylon and Falstaff were really at their best. Most catalogs describe Ceylon as a good garden flower, but in our area it is also a great show flower. The pinks were also very beautifully colored but the perianths, as a rule, were poor. However, Rose Royale and Rainbow performed perfectly. Rose Royale happens to be one of my favorites, because it never disappoints. In the doubles class Acropolis and Gay Challenger performed well, in spite of the vicious weather.

After the first blooming we had rain, rain, rain. Flash floods occurred. Between Nancy Creek, which runs practically all over the city, and the Chattahoochee River, Atlanta was almost inundated. Thousands were left homeless. It seemed we had everything weatherwise, that could plague a gardener—except a tornado—and then one struck, on Monday morning before our show on Thursday. It touched down in 12 different spots, leaving three people dead, over a hundred injured, and over a thousand homeless. It was no respecter of persons. Even our Governor's Mansion was not spared. The large columns surrounding the Mansion were crushed and demolished and part of the roof was blown away, and many large and very old trees were uprooted. During this time we forgot our daffodils and gave thanks to God for sparing our lives and our homes.

From then on it was rain, wind, hail at times, and much desperation. We didn't see how we could possibly have a show, but we came up with some pretty good specimens by way of refrigeration and protection of the flowers left in the gardens. I visited the garden of one of our larger growers after the tornado, and she had so many bean baskets over the daffodils it looked like Produce Row. But you can't put a tent over the entire garden, so many flowers suffered from the elements. Most of the later flowers were lovely.

It was a great year for miniatures. Cultivars which had not bloomed for years did so. We had a greater number of miniatures in our show than we had ever had before—maybe they like tornadoes. At any rate, miniatures are becoming increasingly more popular each year in our area.

This has been a crazy, mixed-up season. Very few cultivars bloomed normally. They bloomed out of season, some earlier than usual and some later. I was amazed to find, the day after our show, a seedling from Eve Robertson (3c) with a green rim on the cup, the greenest I have ever seen. If this can be stabilized, she will really have something. Also, to my amazement, just a few days ago I found a 3c that had been planted in one spot for 11 years with as green a rim as the one on Eve's. Maybe some of you remember the seedling with a green rim grown by the late Dan Thomson. Does anyone know what causes these green rims to crop up?

It is not a good year to report on our new cultivars, as most of them were so damaged we could not properly evaluate them. So we will leave that for next year, and mention two small-cupped, red rimmed lovelies, with which to end our season: Minx and Minikin.

## A LONG SEASON IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI

By MILDRED SCOTT, *Hernando, Mississippi*

On January 1 two species tazettas, Paper White and *pachybolbus*, were open to mark the beginning of the 1975 daffodil season here in northwest Mississippi. Following this brief introduction winter played hide and seek with us, alternately nipping down these early flowers and bringing up foliage of later ones.

Beginning on January 27 we had a week of record breaking warm temperatures — as high as 77°. In three days our whole area was aglow with the yellow blossoms of *N. pseudo-narcissus* and *odorus*. Both these species literally carpet the lawns of many old homes and house sites and spring up along road banks and in ditches where they have been planted by the bulldozer blade. The weather cooled and these stalwarts continued to open and stand up to the elements all through February and the first half of March.

Armada opened at the end of February with cups much deeper and brighter than usual. All the red cups and pink cups to follow took this cue and we had a season of outstandingly beautiful color.

Rima, Gossamer, and Salmon Trout were typical of this great color. So many years our weather turns hot in March and we do not get to enjoy the wonderful color we had this year.

Home Fires, Vulcan, and Border Chief were glowing. Chemawa had by far the best color and texture it has had in the six years I have grown it.

Ambergate lighted its row with the red flush spread smoothly throughout. Among the yellow selfs St. Keverne was particularly beautiful this year. Also outstanding were Golden Aura, Viking, Marimba, and Ormeau.

The best performers among the miniatures were Tête-a-Tête, Hawera, Minnow, and April Tears. Of course, the most outstanding of all in this area is *N. jonquilla*, which grows with abandon and plantings made many years ago still pop up and bloom freely.

So our main season marched in and out with these outstanding blooms intermingled with those of literally hundreds of other dependable cultivars. These flowers went to the shows of the Mid-South Daffodil Society in Memphis and the Garden Study Club of Hernando and proudly won the ribbons.

Then came our late season when the loveliest flowers of the year bloom a

week too late to go to the show. Among these beauties this year were Ariel, Merlin, Aircastle, Irish Coffee, and Eminent. From Division 9 Cantabile, Quetzal, and Dactyl displayed their delicate beauty. Divertimento and Vireo added to the final fling.

From day to day the season was slipping away when suddenly large clumps of foliage that had just been sitting there all season burst into prolific bloom. *N. × biflorus* was giving us its usual grande finale. It blooms along roadsides and marks spots where long forgotten houses once stood. It thrives in pastures where the tramp of cattle never seems to bother it. Commonly known as Two Sisters or April Narcissus, *biflorus* fills the air with its soft perfume and brings our season to an end by May 1.

## THE HEALTH OF MY DAFFODILS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

I grow a great many daffodils in a small quarter-acre area. While I also grow hollies, primulas, ferns, crocuses, annuals, and vegetables I heavily specialize in daffodils and they represent a large investment of my time and energy. I suspect that my problems are different from those of the average daffodil grower since I do specialize so heavily.

Plant diseases and pests do not in themselves intrigue me. The health and vigor of my daffodils does, so I have to take an interest in viruses, fungi, and plant pests. I have had no training in plant pathology and I've learned as best I could from teachers such as Willis Wheeler and Matthew Zandbergen.

My "health program" starts in the spring when the foliage is big enough to observe and I constantly watch it from then on. In early midseason I make a special tour of the garden ignoring the flowers but examining all foliage. Usually I find some, not much, foliage that is infected with yellow stripe virus. I ruthlessly dig out and throw away the bulbs no matter how fine the variety is. Again in late season I make a roguing tour of all daffodil foliage because this is when silver streak virus shows up. I seldom find this but when I do—out the bulbs go. I examine the miniatures as carefully as the standards and my seedlings most carefully of all.

In July I lift the bulbs which have been down three years, or those that are too crowded or that I wish to give away or otherwise dispose of. I wash and examine each and every bulb; I look at it and squeeze it; in fact, I never touch a bulb without eyeing it and squeezing it and making a judgment on its health. If a bulb is soft it is suspect and almost certainly sick. Upon occasion, in July, I will find a bulb showing signs of basal rot. (*Fusarium oxysporum*), a fungus disease. With rare exceptions I put the bulb in the garbage can. If the bulb is of an exceptionally fine cultivar or a highly regarded seedling I might try to save it with a fungicide.

Having washed and examined the bulbs and decided they are healthy, I soak all of them in a prescribed Benlate (Benomyl) fungicide solution (1 oz. to 1½ gallons of water) for one hour. I soak them the day they are dug, never letting them sit untreated overnight. I have developed great faith in Benlate and hope that it continues as a successful fungicide. I do not use the solution a second day although I understand that one can—and it is expensive. Before I used Benlate I had a considerable loss of bulbs in storage, now I lose very few.



At planting time in the fall I again observe each bulb carefully and here the squeezing is most important. The Narcissus bulb fly exists in almost every locality where daffodils have grown in gardens. This pest makes its attack shortly before digging time and is hardly observable then. By fall the fly larva has turned much of the inside of the bulb into a rotten pulp while the outside appears firm. A squeeze will give the larva away. Again I put most infested bulbs into the garbage can but a highly regarded bulb can be cleaned out and disinfected and planted. One should be most careful in observing bulbs in the fall as it would be terribly embarrassing to give away an infested bulb.

For the past 2 years at planting time I have put approximately a teaspoon of chlordane on and around every bulb as a specific deterrent to bulb flies. I have dug one bed so treated and I found no bulb flies at all. Incidentally, I grow tomatoes over treated beds and authorities inform me that this is quite safe to do.

If daffodils were only a small part of my garden I would not go to the trouble described above, and I am sure that most of the daffodils would survive. I live in an area where basal rot exists, and where viruses and the bulb fly are common and I have no intention of letting them have their way with my beauties. Compared to health treatments required for a similar investment in roses, dahlias, mums, or lilies I do very little work indeed and not much time is involved. The blooms of April are more than ample reward for my efforts.

## FROM KITCHEN TO GARDEN

E. A. Bowles' delightful tale of the cook's fork and its new use in his garden made me think of another kitchen tool turned to garden use which I find helpful. A wooden handled apple corer with a sharp point and roughly serrated edge on one side has helped me cope with one of my garden chores. Weeding seems to occupy much of my outdoor time and this handy gadget has improved my speed at weeding and the thoroughness with which I remove violet plants from the daffodil beds. Its sharp point enables me to go down under the crown of a violet more easily and several twisting motions make the plant lift out all in one piece with roots attached. I love violets—in fact our back yard seems to be carpeted with them in the spring—but they are unwelcome guests in the daffodil beds.

This same tool can be used on dandelions. It goes straight down in this instance and the long root is more apt to be removed in one piece.

—LAURA LEE TICKNOR

I regard my collection of mesh potato and citrus fruit bags in which I store bulbs over the summer with almost as much pride as I do my flat silver.

Many a paring knife has been lost in the garden as I keep one with me when cleaning, sorting and planting bulbs.

All small paper bags are saved for packing bulbs to give away in the fall.

—FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG



## RED, WHITE — AND BLUE

By VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*

When I saw my first copy of Grant Mitsch's catalog in 1948 I was enthralled by the description of Binkie, the lone harbinger of d's to come. It seemed such an unexpected addition to daffodil colors. It was generally held at the time that the possibility of using jonquil, triandrus, tazetta, or bulbocodium blood in daffodil breeding was the remotest of possibilities. Improvement in doubles was considered very unlikely and the split crowns were almost unheard of. But in the years since much has been done here and many of the results have reached the catalog stage. Likewise in color the whites are whiter, the reds are redder and more sunfast, the pinks are now definitely pink, lavender has begun to appear, and some perianths approach red.

In 1959 I crossed Tintoretto by Rosy Trumpet on the spur of the moment, mostly as I remember, just to see what would happen. When it first flowered some years later I was astonished to find a rather nice bloom with soft yellow perianth and a rosy pink trumpet, with the trumpet fading to white. Others have since found pink-and-yellow flowers, and Grant Mitsch now lists flowers whose crowns show a lot of lavender.

This leaves blue as a missing color in daffodils, but some who read this may live to see blue daffodils. As with the pinks the color may at first be pale, fleeting, and impure. Already there are some reports, including one of a pale blue trumpet. In 1970 my whole stock of Green Island opened and stayed a medium blue-gray and some days later I was lucky enough to be around one fine sunny morning when the first bloom of Aircastle opened—a beautiful steel blue with a wire edge of lemon; in another hour it was a light gray-blue, and in another hour it had become its wonted hue. That year we had plenty of moisture from planting time on. Blooming season was on the cool side, but there were some periods of more warmth with intense sunshine which brought flowers out in a hurry. Last spring I saw an open-pollinated Daydream seedling open its first bloom with a perianth of Daydream color and a cup of definite gray-toned blue. The next day our late spring blizzard got it. I hope to find out this year what happens on the second day. I also have a lot of Aircastle seedlings whose first blooms were nipped last year.

Blue so far has shown up as bluish green, usually in 2c's, 3c's and a few 3b's and still fewer 2b's. It has shown up as lilac, mauve, and lavender in various "pinks." It probably all comes from the green-eyed poets. It may occur in the silver gray found in the crown of some 3c's and a few 3b's, and sometimes this shows up in Binkie and Arctic Doric.

Certainly the nearest to blue today is the lavender in Mitsch's Leonaine and Partridge. Leonaine has Green Island for a fourth of its pedigree, and some 3c more distantly. Its seedling Partridge, with more lavender, has still more Green Island in its makeup.

Hints of blue in seedlings of reversed bicolors may be unexplainable, since we can only guess whence came Binkie, and know little more of some others. It is interesting that the Green Island by Chinese White cross has also produced some d's. There are several flowers from this cross besides Aircastle which have some gray or green in their cups.

There are a number of pinks with lilac and lavender tones besides those with Green Island in their makeup. There are a number of 3c's with some gray or green in the crown; the old Silver Salver sometimes has a silvery bluish glint to its flat eye, sometimes silvery green, and some of its larger descendants have some of this, too.

Inbreeding has been a very useful tool in plant breeding to segregate desired traits to be used in crossing with other inbreds. However, inbreeding with daffodils doesn't always work. Some are self-sterile, though by no means all, as some have thought. But if you can't inbreed, you may cross siblings, that is seedlings with the same parents. Also seedlings may be backcrossed to the parents. All these will usually bring out what is to be found, if the number of crosses is large enough.

While the Green Island  $\times$  Chinese White cross and its relatives are plentiful and easy to obtain there are others that might be worth trying, too. Guy Wilson produced a 2b called Kinard which has been sold as an improved Green Island, and may actually be. There are other rimmed 2b's that might be worth trying, and a number of 3c's in addition to Chinese White. There are also green-eyed 2c's and also 2d's.

## STILL MORE ON TWIN-SCALE PROPAGATION

By RICHARD E. TISCH, *Woodland Hills, California*

*Mr. Tisch wrote in February 1974 requesting permission to reproduce portions of the article by William O. Ticknor in the December 1973 issue in connection with reporting his own experiments in bulb cuttage of Zephyranthes and Sprekanthus cagei in Plant Life, 1975, The Amaryllis Year Book. He later wrote to Mr. Ticknor, and we quote below most of that letter.*

To go back a way, I was raised in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where I was exposed to much practical know-how of gardeners of the many national origins which made up our population. Mainly they were Holland Dutch, Scotch, English, and German. So I knew a lot about the then-current methods of bulb cuttage, especially with *Narcissus*, hyacinth, *Amaryllis* (*Hippeastrum*), etc. Mainly they used the criss-cross cut through the basal place, or scooped out the base. Attrition was high. Only certain lusty varieties withstood the attacks of fungi and overmoisture.

One thing that amused me to read in 1935 about Ms. Ida Luyten's experiments was that she mentioned the use of "brooders" to control temperature and humidity. Near us were extensive chick raisers, and near them were nurserymen who used the chick brooders for propagation of bulbous and herbaceous cuttings. It was a simple and labor-saving method of controlling two of the variables.

Lately many of us have used plastic bags and vermiculite for the germination of seeds. And I have used that combination for the exposure of germinating seeds to colchicine solutions. For the reasons so obvious to most of us, this containment has not worked well with bulb cuttings because of fast rot. Now it appears that we have, in Benlate, a saving ingredient. Its use was reported in our group by a chemist with a fruit-producing company. Since he is also an *Amaryllis* nut, he suggested that it might be valuable for work

with this plant, which is so susceptible to the damage caused by "Red Spot." This also caused the leaf-tip damage to *Narcissus*.

Your article, therefore, really rang a bell with me, and I hesitated not one minute to cut up a relatively rare hybrid, John Cage's *Sprekanthus cagei* (a *Habranthus* × *Sprekelia* cross, bi-generic, of course). Just this week (March 1974) I felt something new inside the plastic bag. Upon examination it was disclosed that 17 of 50 segments had formed bulblets, and that most of them already had leaflets. This is an exciting and very valuable occurrence.

To date I have not hesitated to criss-cross cut the basal plate of *Zephyrantheae* of which there was only one bulb in the world. Somehow it invigorates them, causes them to form more roots than usual, and very quickly to form strong offsets complete with leaves. I have also done it on one-of-a-kind *Amaryllis* and *Narcissus*. The thing about which I have always been very careful, no matter what the other conditions, was to disinfect my hands and tools carefully with Lysol or Formalin solutions, and to dust the cut surfaces with a proved fungicide. This is a long way down the road from the old-time method of dusting or wetting with Bordeaux mixture, later of soaking in Semesan solution.

Now, with Benlate working as a systemic, we apparently have the final touch—or, as you called it, "the magic ingredient."

It interests me to note that you, along with many other experimenters, did the cuttage after the bulb's major growth period, when it had just entered what could be called its "dormant" period. I, contrarily, prefer to start the bulb growing; then, when there are signs of leaves or after a standardized period during which roots usually start forming, I cut.

It was noticeable that, whether the cut pieces were soaked in a Terraclor or Benlate solution, there was a generous exudation of the juices of the bulb into the soaking solution. When I used to dust with Terraclor powder, there was not this loss (?), the powder acting as alum does on a human cut.

My first experimental bulb, via the Ticknor system, was cut January 17; bulblets with leaflets were formed by March 19. You also had good results in 60 days.

I have just today cut up several × *Sydneya* bulbs, many of which are already very prolific and generous with offsets. These, however, have been set into a mixture of large and small gravel and will be fed and grown on via Hyponex solution, without soil. We'll see.

## FLYAWAY ON THE FAIRWAY

A darling little three-bloom stem of Flyaway 6a went to opening day of ladies' golf at Nassawango Country Club on Maryland's Eastern Shore. This was by way of a public relations gesture to acquaint the public with a cultivar that might not be well known. After being ooh-ed and ah-ed over at the opening day breakfast it was pinned to the hat of its owner in hopes perhaps that it would be a good-luck charm that would help the golf balls Flyaway all the way from tee to green.

For 18 holes, in bright sun, that little bloom traveled the entire course and received astonished admiration for its freshness at the end of the day. What stamina that flower had! It was not wilted at all and popped into a vial of water later it stayed nice another whole day. —MEG YERGER

# SWEETNESS PAYS

By FRAN LEWIS, *North, Virginia*

In the fall of 1969 we were temporary apartment dwellers in Newport News. In our allotted garden plot we were able to plant approximately 75 standard daffodil bulbs and a wide assortment of clay pots containing miniatures.

The remaining 750 standards appeared homeless until an enthusiastic, beloved cousin in the Yorktown area generously offered an old, unused garden spot on his farm. A daffodil grower's dream! The light sassafras loam was pure "pay dirt" and provided us with the best season ever.

But one of our city sisters misbehaved badly in the country, or so we thought at the time. Since space was no longer a problem, we planted 18 bulbs of Sweetness, a dependable (?) favorite for many years. To our near horror and dismay, at the peak of blooming time in 1970, not one single-headed floret had come forth. Doubles and triples galore. Scattered among them were scapes with four blossoms each. Such a disappointing sight.

When we moved to our present home in Mathews County, we simply couldn't leave Sweetness behind. A happy decision, for the quadruplets disappeared, the triplets diminished in number. Twins predominated but single florets returned.

That lovely 7a must have been eager to regain our favor and attention for surprisingly and obligingly it self-pollinated. In October 1973 we planted the seed, which we had failed to count. The following spring thin leaves sprouted. The flat was dug in July 1974 to make way for a new bed. It reposed uncomplainingly beneath a pine tree until replanting in the fall.

Neglected, often thirsty, shoved around. Pretty shabby treatment for such a pretty flower. Apparently Sweetness didn't mind for as of February 1975, 31 blades of her progeny have survived. What a wonderful reward for our single-minded foolishness!

## COMMENT

Phil Phillips of New Zealand remarked that the ADS has too many judging rules and that too many limitations are placed on exhibitors and entries. I feel that such things as spilled pollen and swollen ovaries, unless they really detract from the beauty of the bloom, are natural in a flower and should not penalize it. I feel even more strongly that absurd taboos are placed on certain daffodils. At some point in history an ADS judge remarked that 7a Sweetness normally had one flower on a stem and that therefore a Sweetness with more than one flower was to be disqualified. This opinion will apparently live on forever as does the idea that King Alfred is a fine modern daffodil. Sweetness is a typical jonquil hybrid. A characteristic of a jonquil hybrid is to have two or more florets. Under optimum growing conditions Sweetness can have two or more blooms, and no judge should deny a ribbon because an exhibitor has grown a daffodil well.

Even more ridiculous is the treatment accorded Tête-a-Tête. Its cyclamineus ancestry would indicate one floret on a stem. Its tazetta ancestry would indicate lots of florets. As a matter of fact any one who has grown it knows that it produces one, two, or three and occasionally more to a stem. Matthew



Zandbergen, who owned the original stock of it and sells it by the ton says that either one, two, or three is normal. Unfortunately some ADS pundit seized upon its name and said that it means "two-headed." Actually it means "head to head" and usually implies a private conversation. If Tête-a-Tête were named Tom Jones or Persiflage the judges would consider one floret as satisfactory, two as superior, and three, providing they were well spaced, as exceptionally good. Just as they would with *N. triandrus* for example.

I have known two instances where two-headed Sweetness has been faulted at ADS shows—really because it was well grown. I have known several instances where Tête-a-Tête has been denied a blue ribbon because it was well grown with three florets. About 3 years ago I was reluctantly given a blue ribbon on a vase of three stems of Tête-a-Tête, each of which had three nicely arranged florets. The team of three judges decided they could not award so unnatural an entry the ADS Miniature White Ribbon, and none was given. Their reliance on a false taboo caused them to violate an ADS rule.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

## REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman*

The Chairman has received several letters from Society members now living in Florida or from persons who are contemplating future residence in the state. Being without experience in the matter he has had to tell those who wrote that reports he has had on the matter are not too encouraging, except in the case of Fortune that is reported doing well, at least in north central Florida.

A matter of concern to many ADS people is the impending withdrawal of the insecticide chlordane as a chemical for garden use. A recommended substitute for chlordane, dylox 80%, is offered in the United States by Chemargo Agricultural Division of Mobay Chemical Corporation of Kansas City, Missouri. A letter of inquiry addressed to that firm has brought information concerning that selective insecticide. A summary of that information dealing with its use for the genus *Narcissus* follows:

The chemical, when used against the narcissus bulb fly, is applied at the rate of 20 ounces of dylox 80%, dissolved in 100 gallons of water. The resulting fluid is applied at planting time as a drench per 1000 feet of trench. In the late spring (May or June, depending upon your location) a solution of the same strength should be applied at the base of the growing plants, to kill young larvae. These treatments must be repeated each year.

Dylox 80% dissolves readily in water. As in the case of nearly all insecticides it may be fatal if swallowed. It is harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin and it should not be allowed to get into the eyes. After handling the chemical the user should always wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Contaminated clothing should be washed with soap and hot water before reuse.

In case of poisoning prompt medical aid should be secured. Physicians



are instructed to use atropine sulfate as an antidote. Another compound, 2-PAM is also an antidote and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. For other information on this chemical, reference should be made to the chemical's container.

From the time of its availability dylox 80% has been used more as a field crop insecticide than as a garden chemical. Therefore its distribution has generally been made through farm supply stores rather than through stores offering products for home and garden. At the present even the former may at times be unable to offer the chemical because of a general shortage of such products. As yet I have no information on the cost of the compound.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *Attention, Hybridizers!*

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society will host the ADS convention in Columbus in 1978. We are in the process of planting beds of daffodils in a local park in preparation for the convention, and we would like to include one bed of bulbs which were bred by amateurs. Since we find that our best bloom comes on bulbs down 3 years, we are appealing to you now to send a bulb of one of your hybrids to include in this bed. Send as many different cultivars as you like. Bulbs, along with any increase, can be returned after the convention, but we cannot be responsible for any losses. Please indicate when bulbs are sent if they are to be returned. Send bulbs to Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

### *First Blooms*

Four Home Fire  $\times$  Paricutin seedlings opened. So far nothing great, but they have been very nice. One was especially rounded with a nicely colored cup. Anyhow it has been absolutely exciting to have these first babies.

—OTIS ETHEREDGE

### *On Planting Daffodil Seeds*

I have my best luck with daffodils seeds germinating if I plant them as soon as they are ripe in pots which I sink into the coldframe for the winter. I keep them there for two years and then line them out in the field bed to grow on to blooming age.

The seeds definitely are improved for germinating if they go through the winter outdoors. I think the cold improves germination. I doubt that it needs to be freezing, as rarely do the people in California get freezing weather yet they do grow seedlings.

I always think the coldframe gives them some protection and keeps the dirt from heaving out of the pot. I put chicken gravel on top of the dirt, which keeps the water from washing the dirt out of the pot when you water them.

Sometimes the seeds are more like chaff and are not fat and shiny. Those that appear dry never will germinate, as they have no endosperm to feed the young plant in its growth. They either do not germinate or else do not grow after they do, because of lack of food supply.

—HELEN LINK

# BULLETIN BOARD

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, APRIL 10 AND 11

### (Abridged from Report of Secretary)

29 Directors were present.

Regional reports were presented from eight of the nine regions. Committee chairmen reported as follows:

*Awards:* Even though the ADS no longer offers an award specifically for seedlings, local shows still have the option of including seedling classes. Seedlings, properly numbered, may be entered in any class. Mrs. Simms suggested that schedules have two "d" classes—one for reverse bicolors and one for other combinations such as Amberglow.

*Data Bank:* It now contains 8932 entries and is available from George Lee for \$15. The long awaited RHS supplement to the *Classified List* is expected as a part of *Daffodils 1975*. It will be distributed free to all ADS members. The ADS is considering printing its own list of daffodils to show and grow. An international committee was appointed to select those cultivars introduced prior to 1959 which should be included. The committee will be chaired by Dr. Throckmorton.

*Editor of Journal:* Mrs. Watrous is seeking interesting and personal information from daffodil growers to publish in the *Journal*.

*Health and Culture:* The use of dylox 80% as a recommended substitute for chlordane was reported.

*Judges:* The ADS now recognizes 237 accredited judges, 87 student judges, 10 special judges and 1 accredited judge, retired. A second questionnaire has been sent to all accredited judges.

*Library:* No publications have been added.

*Membership:* Membership now stands at 1492. The recent increase in dues seems to have caused a slight decrease in membership. It was pointed out that memberships make good gifts.

*Miniatures:* Anyone growing a small daffodil in his own garden which he feels should be included on the miniature list should contact Mr. Larus.

*Photography:* Mrs. Ford has sent out 34 rentals. She needs more slides of "best blooms" and would like slides of how members grow daffodils in their own gardens.

*Public Relations:* Mrs. Yerger and her committee have been busy bringing daffodils to the attention of the public. She would like to see a daffodil on a U.S. postage stamp.

*Publications:* Mrs. Ticknor's committee has published 4 issues of the *Journal*, the membership list, and the *Handbook*. They are making arrangements to distribute the RHS supplement.

*Registration:* The RHS has approved 27 registrations so far this year.

*Symposium:* Mrs. Capen feels that an even larger sampling will give more meaningful results.

*Test Gardens:* Mr. Thompson reported on a soil fumigant testing program at Clemson. He asked for donations of bulbs for the test garden in Min-

nesota. Mrs. Gripshover would like bulbs for the test garden in Columbus, Ohio.

A new committee has been formed to report ADS show results to the *Journal*. The chairman, who will be appointed by the President, will be a member of the Board.

Mr. Phil Phillips spoke briefly about the World Daffodil Convention to be held in New Zealand in September, 1976.

Future Convention sites: Philadelphia, 1976; San Francisco, 1977; Columbus, 1978.

### FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held October 17-18 in Alexandria, Virginia, by invitation of Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor.

### CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention in Portland:

The President and two Vice Presidents were reelected and the Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

*Regional Vice Presidents:* Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond to succeed Mrs. William R. Mackinney in Northeast Region; Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright to succeed Mrs. J. C. Lamb in Southern Region; Mrs. Betty Barnes to succeed Mrs. S. F. Ditmars in Southwest Region; Robert E. Jerrell to succeed Jack S. Romine in Pacific Region.

*Directors at Large:* Mrs. E. A. Conrad, Massachusetts and Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Tennessee, for 3-year terms ending in 1978.

*Regional Directors*, for terms ending in 1978 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. Mary Mattison vanSchaik; Northeast, Mrs. Zachary T. Wobensmith, Mrs. William R. Mackinney (term ending 1976); Middle Atlantic, Mrs. W. J. Perry; Southeast, Otis H. Etheredge; Midwest, Mrs. Eugene Kleiner; Southern, Dr. Frank Galyon; Central, Venice Brink; Southwest, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars; Pacific, Mrs. James Wilson.

*Nominating Committee for 1976:* Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Va., Chairman; Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Okla.; Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Conn.; Mrs. William H. Roese, Calif.; Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Tenn.

### DAFFODIL SEEDS

The Seed Broker has a precarious business. There was a time when Charles Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, could regularly be counted on for thousands of seeds. Matthew Fowlds, too, always made a large contribution. No longer do either contribute seeds and the Broker is seeking new sources. It is likely that he will have available seed from England, from New Zealand, and from Oregon, but all depending on the success of the crop. If you have more seed than you need send it to the Broker. From him it will spin out around the world, across our country, to Japan and behind the Iron Curtain. Your joint handwork with Mother Nature may bloom in time in faraway places.

The adventuresome should write requesting seed. The Broker cannot absolutely promise that seed will be available, but probably it will be. The years pass quickly, as we all know, and soon the seeds will be your very own daffodils like none other anywhere. It is a unique thrill. Mrs. Carolyn P. Hoppin of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. W. Bright Hunter of Gallatin, Tennessee, put their names in the seed pot when foliage tips were just breaking ground this Spring and they are first in line for 1975. Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., of Conway, Arkansas, wrote the kind of letter that makes it all worthwhile and tells of lovely seedlings that she has bloomed. She is getting show winners and garden beauties—all of her own raising.

Join the fun. If you have seed, send it to the Broker. If you want seed, ask the Broker for some. The address is 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Seed Broker*

## "WHERE CAN I GET . . .?"

| CULTIVAR                      | WANTED BY   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 3b Corofin                    | Thelma Remly, 3256 S. E. Stephens,<br>Portland, Oregon 97214                |
| 5b Agnes Harvey               | Mrs. George F. Sprague III,<br>21 Chestnut Hill Rd., Forest Hill, Md. 21050 |
| 8 Orange Cup                  | William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd.,<br>Falls Church, Va. 22042         |
| 1c Roxane                     | Roxanne Hemmelgarn, 6180 Rangeview Dr.,<br>Dayton, Ohio 45415               |
| 3b Roxana                     |   |
| 1a King of the North          | Robert J. Geller, 504 S. Collinwood Blvd.,<br>Fremont, Ohio 43420           |
| 1b Content                    |   |
| 3b Greenfinch                 | Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Rd.,<br>Columbus, Ohio 43220              |
| 10 Queen of Spain             |   |
| 1a Magnificence               | Dr. Frank B. Galyon, 1816 Tanager Lane,<br>Knoxville, Tenn. 37919           |
| 1a Rijnveld's Early Sensation |   |
| 8 Cyclataz                    |   |
| 10 × <i>dubius</i>            |   |
| 1a Lemon Meringue             | Manuel Matos Lima, Jr., P.O. Box 602,<br>Walnut Grove, Calif. 95600         |
| Limelight                     |   |
| Moonshot                      |   |
| 2b Leonaine                   |   |
| 3b Impala                     |   |
| 2b Chiffon                    | Mrs. Orville Nichols, Rt. 3, Box 479,<br>Olive Branch, Miss. 38654          |
| Rose of Tralee                |   |
| Wild Rose                     |   |
| 4 Daphne                      |   |
| 5b Agnes Harvey               |   |
| Raindrop                      |   |
| Icicle                        |   |
| 7a White Wedgwood             |   |

## FIND IT HERE

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2b Rose of Tralee | Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.,       |
| Wild Rose         | Broughshane, Ballymena,         |
|                   | Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland    |
| 8 Cyclataz        | Daffodil Mart, North, Va. 23128 |

Members who can spare a bulb of the cultivars wanted should write directly to the member requesting it. Send requests for hard-to-find cultivars for future listing to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

## SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS

By NAOMI LIGGETT, *Columbus, Ohio*

*(From Narcissus Notes, Newsletter of the Midwest Region, February 1975)*

There is a lot of confusion when you look through the catalogs and you hear people talking about orchid-flowering, splits, papillons, collars, and butterflies, when these daffodils really are officially called split-coronas. Even Gerritsen lists them as three different things in his catalog. The RHS says a split-corona is any corona that is split for at least one-third of its length. There are some catalogs that talk about cultivars of this type of daffodil and when you look them up in the Classified List they are not Division 11, they will be registered as 2b. In fact, at a local garden store last year I bought one that looked rather interesting—it was called Fire-streak. After I planted it and checked the registration I found out it was a 2b. It was horrid; it had a big floppy perianth, but my mother liked it, so I dug it and gave it to her! So you must be careful that you are buying a split-corona.

These "wierd-looking flowers," as some people think they are, are really not that new. They are new to this generation, but the most primitive types of daffodil species did not have the corona as we see it now; they were without a corona, or had only a rudimentary form of corona. In some of the species, the coronas were divided into six different sections as we see it in the split-coronas, and over the many years they have developed into the very nice coronas that we see on our daffodils now. No one seems to know why they developed into one cup as opposed to being divided into six sections, but the feeling is that it had something to do with the protection of the pollen for seed production.

About 1910 the first split-corona was found and caught the interest of a Dutch grower. It was a mutation of a bicolor, Victoria. It was given the name of "Orchid" and later changed to "Buttonhole." The grower tried to propagate this and to improve on it and was not very successful. Dr. De Mol bought some of these bulbs in 1913 and was interested in trying to propagate a better split-corona. But it kept the habit of growth that Victoria had. He couldn't improve on that habit—it had a short stem, and it had "horse-feet" (a tendency of the bulb to make many small non-blooming bulbs). It didn't always stay true; even some of the offsets would revert back to an ordinary



type of trumpet rather than being split. Also the pistil was sterile—it didn't produce seed—and its pollen wasn't very fertile, either, so there was difficulty in propagating this. It was felt that the only way to improve it was by self-pollination, which couldn't be done. So he did cross it with some trumpets, King Alfred being one, and from this he did get some viable seed. This produced a larger, better Buttonhole, and he called it Giant Orchid-flower. This was in 1922.

Now during the German occupation Dr. De Mol's grower finally got rid of his stock and it was almost completely lost because of the war. However, this grower was a friend of the Lefebers, and had given them some of the bulbs, so they started working on the split-coronas. One of the family moved to the United States and brought this stock with him and here has marketed Hillbilly, Burning Heart, First Lady, and Papillon Blanc. Here the flowers aroused much interest—and criticism. And they still, I think, are arousing interest and criticism, especially on the part of the old growers. I think maybe some of the newer growers are accepting them because they did not know the kinds before them, and just take them as they are.

In 1929 Gerritsen first found the mutation that he started working with in his father's stock of trumpets. He had problems also with his; the offsets again would revert back or they would not always produce all split-coronas. He started trying to improve it by self-pollination, which was successful, and later he crossed other trumpets and very large-cupped cultivars with his split-coronas. He met Dr. De Mol, who encouraged him in this. Dr. De Mol had X-ray equipment in his laboratory, and everyone seemed to think that Gerritsen and De Mol had both used X-ray in order to produce this split-corona. Gerritsen did *not* do this; his results happened without the use of X-ray. I would say he has probably had the greatest improvement in the type and they generally increase well, they have good stems, and many of them are very floriferous.

In 1969 the RHS created a division of the classification for split-coronas. Before this they were in Division 11 with "Miscellaneous," and now Division 11 is devoted to split coronas, with "Miscellaneous" moved to Division 12.

Now A. N. Kanouse in Olympia, Washington, also has been working on split-coronas for 20 years or more. He has on the market Square Dancer, Party Dress, and perhaps others. In 1974 he wrote that he had some 4-year-old seedlings of Daydream open-pollinated, and that about 40 percent had bloomed split-coronas, several of them reverses. This past year he was awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of the split-coronas in the ADS Symposium. Back in 1969, it just said "Division 11, very few votes for this class." In 1971 Estella De Mol and Mol's Hobby had two votes each, and three others had one vote. 1972, seven varieties had 13 votes, and Baccarat had three of them. 1973, eight varieties with 15 votes, and Baccarat had three. And Cassata, Elizabeth Bas, Gold Collar, and Mol's Hobby each had a vote. Mrs. Capen's comment that year was, "While this group will add interest to the landscape and arrangements, probably only Mol's Hobby would get as many as 10 points for form on the show bench. Many newer, better formed ones are on the way. Do try some and save the blue ribbons until those with form—not classic, but of precision, balance, symmetry—

appear." I have seen Baccarat successfully shown in this area, and Elizabeth Bas as well.

Orangery has not increased well; Baccarat is a good increaser and has done well in local shows. Parisienne has good color in the sun. Grapillon is recommended. Square Dancer, as seen in Chillicothe last summer, had very good form. Lemon Beauty is not bad.

To sum up, I'd like to close with an excerpt from Mr. Ticknor's article on Judging Collar Daffodils (*The Daffodil Journal*, September 1972). "To be specific, I think that for an exhibition bloom the perianth of a collar daffodil should be as smooth and flat as any other daffodil. The split parts of the corona should lie back against or protrude out from the perianth in a harmonious balance. The exhibition collar daffodil should be a single, pleasing unit of floral beauty." If you are going to judge them, you should also grow them, and I think this is true of anything you judge, whether you like them or not, you should grow some—maybe they will grow on you. And of course they are getting better; some of them are bad, and some of them are getting much, much better than they were.

## WHERE HAVE THE POWELL POETS GONE?

By MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

Edwin Powell was a raiser of daffodils who introduced some very graceful cultivars for the smaller properties and was the only hybridizer from Maryland to register his daffodils until very recent years. Three poets introduced by him appear in the RHS Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names.

But where are they? We know their descriptions from his closing-out catalogue of 1949 which Dr. Glenn Dooley owns. Dr. Dooley quotes as follows:

Catawba 9—a large and beautiful Poet having snow-white perianth segments broad and well rounded, and a rich yellow eye with a neatly serrated edge bordered by a band of crimson. A 3-inch flower on a 20-inch stem, vigorous and prolific. From Minuet × Ace of Diamonds. Each \$5.00. 1948 was its first year.

Niantic 9—Large snow-white round flower, the edge of the petals curving slightly inward. Large, dark yellow eye with broad crimson edge. A very desirable flower for cutting because it is somewhat more informal than many of the Poets and frequently bears two flowers on tall stems. From Minuet. Each \$3.00. He introduced this in 1946.

Pentucket 9—A medium sized flower of the highest quality. Flat, much overlapping white perianth making an almost circular flower. Rich yellow eye with a crimson rim. Medium height and a good increaser. Each 50¢. This was also introduced in 1946.

Did Mr. Powell's closing-out sale cause his bulbs to be "lost" before they were much distributed? Did the transient mood of post-World War II cause people to neglect the pleasure of growing poeticus? Whatever, they are all what is known in the terminology of the antique quester as "collectibles."

With the current collectors' interest in American Indian treasures it is possible such enthusiasm may extend to daffodils with Indian names and Catawba, Niantic, and Pentucket will be found again.

A possible place to begin a search for them would be the sections of the country where sentimentalists may have bought daffodils carrying the names of local Indian tribes.

Catawba was a tribe of the Sioux Indians that lived near the Catawba River in the Carolinas. Niantic was a tribe of Algonquian Indians living in southwestern Rhode Island, with a few now living in Connecticut. Pentucket was a Pennacook village where Haverill, Mass., now is although the Pennacooks were headquartered in New Hampshire.

Other clues to use in a search for these daffodils are found in The Edwin C. Powell Story, by Freeman Weiss in the December 1965 Daffodil Journal, where the Hermitage Garden at Rockville, Md., Gray's Summit Arboretum at Missouri Botanical Garden, and Pass Christian, Mississippi, are referred to as locations where great quantities of Powell's bulbs were grown. Of course time and possibly bulldozers have brought many changes but some lucky individuals may be able even now to recognize the Powell Poets.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

As these notes are being written the daffodil season is nearing its peak. It is interesting to observe the growing behaviors of the many varieties. I spotted the first bloom of Bambi on the first day of February. After that, one by one other varieties began to unfold their blooms. The most noted was a bloom of the tiny *N. triandrus albus*, which appeared during the middle of February. This is the earliest that I have observed it blooming in my garden. March was not a very kind month for daffodils in this area. The destructive and pounding rains along with the devastating winds ripped many a fine flower into shreds. Tough things like Sundance and Ice Follies did preserve their composure.

Soil requirements of daffodils were discussed by our expert farmer, Dr. William Bender. He likes to apply Epsom Salts to his soil. Magnesium is the important element needed. Pulverized dolomitic limestone will also furnish this element. The report has it that the green color in the leaves is greener. This is not surprising, since magnesium is the coordinating element in chlorophyl. Magnesium is to chlorophyl as iron is to blood. There are other trace elements that will contribute to better plant growth. These are copper, zinc, selenium, cobalt, manganese, and iron, to name a few. Soils should be tested, however, before applying many of these elements.

Carl Amason reports that he gets his best growth through good mulches. The soils in his area (southern Arkansas) are highly leached because of an abundance of rainfall. Such soils are often quite acid. Their texture can often be improved by the addition of decomposed limestone. Here in central Kentucky, our soils are derived from decomposed limestone, and are well blessed with trace elements. Many daffodil fanciers will make considerable effort to provide a satisfactory environment for their daffodils. And why not? Many of the bulbs that we buy cost several dollars apiece.

The Robin for the Poets is attracting attention. At the moment is not

known what we will accomplish. Wells Knierim excites us by writing that poets grow and bloom by the millions in some of the Austrian valleys in mid-May. He adds that some poets were known to bloom in July in some areas of Switzerland. A survey of the RHS Classified List was made by one member, and she reported that 343 varieties were listed and 103 of them were bred by the Rev. George H. Engleheart, who lived 1851-1936. The oldest is Socrates, dated 1890.

Vivid pink color is always in demand. In spite of the fact that there has been ample moisture and cool weather, the pinks have a washed out appearance. Perhaps more sunshine was needed to bring the bright coloring to the fore. On the other hand, the red cups for various classes were very colorful and vivid.

It is still a mystery why doubles continue to blast. Some have held that it is the hot and dry weather that promotes this behavior, but that has not been the case this year. Last season found the buds of Daviot blasting. This was the first time that this trait was observed for Daviot. This season, however, the blooms of Daviot were as lovely as ever.

There are vacancies in some of the Robins. Why not join with us so that you will have the opportunity to learn of daffodil culture over a vast area of this country?

## POETICUS HELLENICUS

*Poeticus hellenicus*, or more properly *Narcissus poeticus* L. subsp. *poeticus* var. *hellenicus* (Pugsley) Fernandes, was a welcome addition to my daffodil planting in 1973. I am always pleased to add a poeticus species or cultivar to my garden, and I was doubly pleased that when *hellenicus* bloomed in the spring of 1974, it turned out to be a lovely small flower with excellent substance and texture with glistening white well-rounded petals. The tiny yellow eye is edged with red.

In his book, *Daffodils and Narcissi*, Michael Jefferson-Brown has this to say about *hellenicus*:

"*N. hellenicus*, formerly *N. poeticus* *verus*, lives in the home of the classical legend of Narcissus, Mount Oeta. It also grows around Mount Pindus and in northern Greece, but its distribution is restricted and possibly explains why this plant was not known until comparatively recently. Its flowers are small but perfectly formed. The petals are pure white, whilst the eye is saucer-shaped and painted pale yellow, touched with green in the centre and edged with crimson-red."

Dr. Frederick G. Meyer, writing in the *Daffodil Handbook*, says it is "distinguished by robust habit and relatively small flowers."

Perhaps it is unwise to comment on a flower which has been in my garden such a short time, but it is a lovely small flower and I hope it will have a robust habit. It is currently listed commercially by Michael Jefferson-Brown along with his poeticus hybrids. Exhibitors should be sure to exhibit it in the proper class—Division 10.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER



## CULTIVAR COMMENTS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

RIO ROUGE! I have always credited Sir Frank Harrison of Ballydorn Bulb Farm with having exceptional green-eyed beauties but this year a daffodil of his raising that gave me the greatest pleasure showed no green at all. His 2a Rio Rouge has ideal form, wonderful substance, and most unusual coloring. Before I go completely overboard I must say that this is its first year's bloom for me and I do not yet know how it will like its new home. Planted last fall I had five blooms this spring, just too late for the last show. Had it bloomed 3 days earlier I am confident it would have vied for Best in Show.

A fairly big flower, the perianth segments are wide and overlapping and the cup is both deep and wide. My wife held the flower up against a strong light and looking through the flower from the rear the overlap of perianth segments resembled a perfect *Odorus*. The blooms needed almost no grooming and all parts were wonderfully smooth.

Now for the color! Dr. Throckmorton's computer would promptly put RRR after the 2a, as the cup is a solid red, red orange deep out of sight into the throat. The perianth is an even, pale yellow with a flush of red suffused across it, giving it a decided rich warm glow.

A single stem of it was placed with a few others on a lazy susan that is just in front of where I usually sit, and it has kept me entranced. Rio Rouge has been a highlight of a great season. I look forward to a repeat performance next year.

SEEDLING 702: In 1974 circumstances were such that I enjoyed in depth the many wonderful miniature seedlings of Roberta Watrous. This year my job, shows, and other commitments kept me from indulging myself in her many little beauties. I did see a few, however, and one new to me is, I believe, even better than her Flyaway. In fact, it may well lay claim to *the* top prize as a miniature.

Seedling 702 ((*Lobularis* Hort.  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*)  $\times$  *N. jonquilla*) seems to have everything going for it: it is midseason, it is small, it has excellent color and unusual and beautiful form. Five inches tall, the seedling has two nodding florets. The coronas are bell-shaped and slightly fuller in the center than at either end, with a tiny ruffle on the rim. The perianth segments are completely reflexed but neatly so. The florets are 1-inch long from the rim of the cup to the tips of the perianth. Seldom does a flower show off its ancestry so well. It has the solid rich golden color, the lovely scent, and the multiple florets of *N. jonquilla*. It has the pose and perianth, ideally reflexed, of the *cyclamineus* grandparent. The cups showed the good form of *Lobularis*. Let's pray that it also has health and vigor. Interestingly enough, the two lovely golden nodding florets resemble somewhat *N. triandrus concolor*, to which it has no relation. Watch out for 702 in future shows and hope that it multiplies well.

[Editor's note: The Editor and Publications Committee may not be held responsible for opinions expressed by contributors.]

# THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1975

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

The American Daffodil Society Symposium, presented in 1975, is based on the every-member canvass of the gardens of 1974. So, let us call it the Symposium for 1975.

All members are requested annually to report their 25 most successful varieties, grown in their gardens a minimum of 3 years. Reporting members contribute to the educational purposes of the Society, while they sharpen their evaluating skills.

This year, reports have come from beginners on up to collectors with over 1600 varieties. There seems to be a good balance, the same number from gardens of 100 or less as there are from those 400 and up.

It would be difficult to assemble a collection of 100 varieties that would sample good representatives of all types (it might be a challenge to try) but most gardeners start with the modestly priced and easily attainable. So, our beginning reporters remind us through their votes that all collections have a beginning and that we should point out the best ones to begin with.

With the first hundred acquired, most members have learned how very many different types of daffodils there are that they really "must have", and sooner or later admit to being "hooked." Not surprisingly, we find almost two thirds of our reporters grow from 100 to 400 varieties, giving them a full palette for their selection.

Of course, beyond that, there is no excuse. Some are a bit embarrassed, apologizing that they would be better off to grow only 700 instead of 1000, but it is this rabid group that uncovers for us the new and rediscovers the forgotten.

We are indebted to the Symposium Committee, one from each Region, who work with the Regional Vice Presidents to encourage balloting and who then make reports for their respective regions.

This year the results by region are:

| <i>Region</i>   | <i>Chairman</i>          | <i>Percentage<br/>return</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Southwest       | Mrs. James K. Kerr       | 23                           |
| Central         | Miss Mary Becker         | 18.5                         |
| Southern        | Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas    | 18                           |
| Midwest         | Mrs. William C. Baird    | 16.4                         |
| Southeast       | Mrs. T. E. Tolleson      | 15                           |
| New England     | Mrs. Robert L. Zellman   | 10.5                         |
| Middle Atlantic | Mrs. R. L. Armstrong     | 10                           |
| Pacific         | Jack S. Romine           | 7.1                          |
| Northeast       | Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan | 3.7                          |

Tabulation of votes follows the official classification, which is subdivided in the largest classes with the aid of the Daffodil Data Bank. Figures in parentheses indicate the rank in the last Symposium. "N" stands for Novelty,

which for Symposium purposes, as we require a minimum of 3 years testing, applies to cultivars registered in 1968 and later.

| Place                    | Votes | Place                      | Votes |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| <b>1a Lemon trumpets</b> |       |                            |       |
| 1. Grape Fruit (1) ..... | 17    | 4. Moonshot (5) .....      | 8     |
| 2. Luna Moth (4) .....   | 12    | 5. Hunter's Moon (3) ..... | 5     |
| 3. Moonmist (5) .....    | 8     |                            |       |

Murray Evans' Honeymoon (1969) is the one to watch in this group. Reported from the West Coast last year and Kentucky this, it seems to have typical Evans vigor, not always found in this type as a whole. Fourteen pale 1a's drew 77 votes. Five rather new ones from Holland will take a longer test; none were mentioned this time.

|                          |    |                             |    |
|--------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| <b>1a Gold trumpets</b>  |    |                             |    |
| 1. Arctic Gold (1) ..... | 56 | 5. Golden Rapture (7) ..... | 14 |
| 2. Kingscourt (2) .....  | 35 | 5. Ulster Prince (4) .....  | 14 |
| 3. Viking (3) .....      | 20 | 7. Inca Gold (5) .....      | 13 |

Class seems to be outstripping sheer vulgar size in this lot. Most prolific of newer ones here was Armagh (Dunlop 1961). Aurum (1971) from Grant Mitsch is mentioned again. 281 ballots among 46 cultivars.

|                            |    |                          |   |
|----------------------------|----|--------------------------|---|
| <b>1b Bicolor trumpets</b> |    |                          |   |
| 1. Trousseau (2) .....     | 24 | 5. Ballygarvey (3) ..... | 9 |
| 2. Prologue (1) .....      | 18 | 5. Descanso (4) .....    | 9 |
| 3. Downpatrick (6) .....   | 17 | 5. Effective (5) .....   | 9 |
| 4. Preamble (7) .....      | 11 |                          |   |

These tell the story of the improvement in this class over the years. What a far cry from those of a few years ago! Here we have one from P. D. Williams, two from Guy Wilson, two from Willie Dunlop, and one each from Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. Hard to beat. Each is a sine qua non today. Crowding these classics are two newer ones from Murray Evans, Peace Pipe (1969) and Jet Set (1972). 23 trumpets received 147 votes.

|                                |    |                         |    |
|--------------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| <b>1c White trumpets</b>       |    |                         |    |
| 1. Cantatrice (1) .....        | 67 | 5. Mount Hood (6) ..... | 18 |
| 2. Empress of Ireland (2) .... | 44 | 6. Beersheba (5) .....  | 15 |
| 3. Vigil (3) .....             | 41 | 6. Panache .....        | 15 |

25 1c's garnered 284 votes. The results seem to indicate that these Irish-originated whites do eventually settle down for our more spectacular climates. It may be that they prefer not to be moved. Certainly, our own re-

planted 1c's drew no cheers. Mount Hood—(hardly fair for a Dutchman to appropriate the name of our Oregon peak in the shadow of which lie the gardens of America's leading hybridists)—remains a worthy plant, spectacular in southern Alabama, and gorgeous on the Maine coast. Beersheba, a common best-in-show candidate—and winner a few years ago, continues to please.

Newcomers: Snowdean, Ulster Queen, a Wilson cross of Nos. 2 and 3 above, and Celilo (Evans 1968) drew a number of votes, but some of us are waiting for the release of the latter's progeny.

### 1d Reverse bicolor trumpets

|                          |    |                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| 1. Honeybird (1) .....   | 42 | 4. Nampa (3) .....       | 11 |
| 2. Spellbinder (3) ..... | 16 | 6. Chiloquin (6) .....   | 6  |
| 3. Lunar Sea (2) .....   | 15 | 7. Rich Reward (N) ..... | 4  |

With 2 votes from Alabama for Evans's Dawnlight (1970), that is all for this year. Honeybird is proving to be a very satisfactory plant, and Chiloquin is reminiscent of the lovely Yellowstone.

### 2a Large cups with yellow perianths

Our voters named 104 2a's this year. Of these 32 were yellow cupped, the balance claiming to be all orange, all red, with a few clearly rimmed. If we are to classify by computer, hybridizers must realize they will be penalized for describing for Samantha, the ADS Data Bank, in catalogese. If the cup is really yellow with a hint of orange and it is registered "red," it must compete with others so called, and judges will mark down for color, while landscapers and gardeners will mistrust such describers. Current breeders are conservative in their descriptions, but the oldtimers were often overenthusiastic. For instance, both Fortune and Multnomah are called "orange."

#### 2a Yellow cups

|                           |    |                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Ormeau (2) .....       | 40 | 5. Carlton (5) .....      | 18 |
| 2. Galway (1) .....       | 38 | 6. St. Keverne (6) .....  | 14 |
| 3. Butterscotch (4) ..... | 34 | 7. Sunlit Hours (6) ..... | 9  |
| 4. Camelot (3) .....      | 31 |                           |    |

Lime-tinted Euphony (Mitsch 1968) received 6 votes and the newest to be mentioned is Lyles (1974), registered by First Vice-President Ticknor.

#### 2a Orange cups

|                      |    |                      |   |
|----------------------|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. Armada (9) .....  | 40 | 3. Sun Chariot ..... | 8 |
| 2. Fortune (4) ..... | 12 | 5. Sacajawea .....   | 6 |
| 3. Delibes (5) ..... | 8  | 6. Pinza .....       | 5 |

There were 27 on our lists designated as "all orange." One of the showiest is Mr. Evans's early, wide-cupped Multnomah (1972).



### 2a Red cups

|                            |    |                             |   |
|----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Ceylon (1) .....        | 76 | 5. Paricutin (8) .....      | 9 |
| 2. Falstaff (5) .....      | 19 | 5. Home Fires .....         | 9 |
| 3. Vulcan (2) .....        | 16 | 7. Flaming Meteor (7) ..... | 7 |
| 4. Court Martial (3) ..... | 11 | 7. Foxhunter (11) .....     | 7 |

Separating out those designated "orange" or two-colored still left 34 different "reds", attracting 217 votes, a very popular class, but no Novelties according to our rules. Latest are Altruist (1965) from Mr. Board and Velvet Robe (1966) from Mr. Mitsch.

### 2a Rimmed or banded

There were 34 votes for eight varieties, although reappraisal might well include some of the last two groups as well. Beautiful gold-rimmed Chemawa was well out in front with 19 votes.

### 2b White perianths, large colored cups

This has always been the largest class and is customarily subdivided in shows. As last year, I am following the Data Bank to present the 174 cultivars in five color groups.

### 2b Yellow cups, including Y, WY, YWW

|                           |     |                              |    |
|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------|----|
| 1. Festivity (1) .....    | 105 | 5. Tudor Minstrel (5) .....  | 16 |
| 2. Wahkeena (4) .....     | 20  | 5. Gold Crown (6) .....      | 16 |
| 3. Green Island (3) ..... | 20  | 7. My Love (2) .....         | 15 |
| 4. Old Satin (9) .....    | 18  | 8. Duke of Windsor (9) ..... | 11 |

295 ballots were divided among 40 yellow cups. Most of those above have precision of form, but while all are good for exhibition, some will not persist many years undivided in the landscape. For gardening, "the Duke" can go on and on, and so can stately Statue, a while ago a pet of exhibitors, and little Greeting, late, low, and charming, while Woodgreen still has no peer early in the season.

The only new one to appear on our charts is Chapeau (Evans 1972), a Festivity-Wahkeena type, in fact a cross of these.

### 2b Rimmed cups, including YR, YO, WO, OY, OR, YR, RW

|                              |    |                             |   |
|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Daviot (1) .....          | 25 | 4. Roulette .....           | 4 |
| 2. Blarney's Daughter (4) .. | 6  | 4. Artist's Model (5) ..... | 5 |
| 3. Bit O' Gold (2) .....     | 5  |                             |   |

Considering the number of categories included here, you may be surprised that only 22 garnered 75 votes. Newest is Murray's Showboat (1970).

### 2b Red or orange cups

|                       |    |                           |    |
|-----------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Avenger (2) .....  | 40 | 4. Rameses .....          | 15 |
| 2. Arbar (1) .....    | 20 | 5. Buncrana (6) .....     | 6  |
| 3. Kilworth (3) ..... | 18 | 5. Signal Light (4) ..... | 6  |

29 of these accounted for 158 ballots, many of them from the population explosion at Waterford, 7 siblings and 1 half-sibling. Oregon was accounted for by Grant Mitsch with Cool Flame (1969) and Bill Roese with his Top Secret (1973), while Willie Dunlop's Larkfield, unclassified by Samantha, stands unique whether put in the "pinks" or the "reds."

**White with solid pink cups, 2b except as indicated  
including PPP, WPP, YPP, GPP**

|                                |    |                            |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Accent (1) .....            | 89 | 5. Caro Nome, 3b (6) ..... | 14 |
| 2. Precedent (1 in next) ..... | 26 | 6. Salmon Trout (3) .....  | 13 |
| 2. Rima, 1b (4) .....          | 26 | 7. Marcola (7) .....       | 9  |
| 4. Passionale (2) .....        | 24 |                            |    |

In this group, it is opening pink that gets the Brownie points. Pink Isle, Irish Rose, Mrs. Oscar Ronalds are of those. Novelties include Just So (1968) and Canby (1970) from Mr. Mitsch and two 1970 introductions from Mr. Evans, Cordial and Propriety.

**White with pink-rimmed white or yellow cups, 2b except as indicated  
including WWP, YYP, GYP, PPY**

|                           |    |                      |    |
|---------------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| 1. Salome (6) .....       | 18 | 4. Abalone (4) ..... | 13 |
| 2. Coral Ribbon (5) ..... | 17 | 5. Foray (3) .....   | 8  |
| 3. Gossamer, 3b (2) ..... | 14 | 6. Cloudcap .....    | 6  |

Votes appeared for two green-centered ones: Murray Evans's Foxfire (1968) and Helen Link's 3b, Pewee (1967). 79 "pinks" in all.

**2c All white large cups**

|                           |    |                       |    |
|---------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| 1. Ave (1) .....          | 28 | 5. Ludlow .....       | 10 |
| 2. Easter Moon (2) .....  | 27 | 5. Pigeon (8) .....   | 10 |
| 3. Wedding Gift (3) ..... | 15 | 5. Sleeveen (5) ..... | 10 |
| 4. Ice Follies (5) .....  | 11 | 5. Woodvale (8) ..... | 10 |
| 5. Arctic Doric (4) ..... | 10 |                       |    |

Inverpollly from Lea is thought by many to be the new pace setter, but it took 42 varieties to share the 226 votes in this class.

**2d Reverse bicolor large cups**

|                       |    |                        |    |
|-----------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| 1. Daydream (1) ..... | 57 | 5. Rushlight (7) ..... | 11 |
| 2. Binkie (2) .....   | 36 | 6. Limeade (4) .....   | 10 |
| 3. Bethany (3) .....  | 22 | 7. Charter (6) .....   | 9  |
| 4. Nazareth (5) ..... | 12 | 7. Pastorale (7) ..... | 9  |

180 votes among 14 reverses. Newly appearing are three from Mr. Mitsch: Amberglow (1969), Focal Point (1972), and the aptly named Milestone (1968) with its lovely pink cup framed in lime.

### 3a Yellow with colored short cups

|                           |    |                      |   |
|---------------------------|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. Beige Beauty (1) ..... | 18 | 5. Ballysillan ..... | 7 |
| 2. Irish Coffee (5) ..... | 16 | 5. Chungking .....   | 7 |
| 3. Ardour (1) .....       | 15 | 7. Jezebel (4) ..... | 6 |
| 4. Perimeter (3) .....    | 11 | 7. Dinkie (6) .....  | 6 |

Mr. Mitsch's Montego (1968) and Mr. Evans's Sunapee (1969) are the novelties among the 16 that shared 108 votes.

### 3b White with colored short cups

Exclusive of pinks, there are 70 cultivars in this class. As in the last Symposium, we are dividing into two groups, based on their general effect rather than precise color definition.

#### 3b Pale or wire-rimmed cups

|                        |    |                       |    |
|------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| 1. Aircastle (1) ..... | 48 | 6. Carnmoon (5) ..... | 15 |
| 2. Audubon (2) .....   | 35 | 6. Grace Note .....   | 15 |
| 3. Corofin (5) .....   | 28 | 8. Blarney (3) .....  | 12 |
| 4. Ariel (8) .....     | 21 | 9. Eminent (8) .....  | 8  |
| 5. Merlin (7) .....    | 19 |                       |    |

68 of these accounted for 197 votes. Novelties are Ringstead (1968) from Mr. Blanchard, Olathe (1968) from Mr. Mitsch, and three 1969 introductions, Capisco from Ballydorn and Minikin and Minx from Mr. Evans.

#### 3b Red or orange cups

|                       |    |                          |   |
|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Rockall (1) .....  | 42 | 4. Glenwherry .....      | 8 |
| 2. Matapan (4) .....  | 15 | 5. Enniskillen (4) ..... | 6 |
| 3. Limerick (3) ..... | 12 | 6. Snow Gem (2) .....    | 5 |

116 votes among 20. That population explosion at Waterford spilled over to this class, giving us Kilmurry (1968).

#### 3c All-white short cups

|                            |    |                            |   |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Verona (1) .....        | 28 | 5. Tranquil Morn (3) ..... | 9 |
| 2. Chinese White (2) ..... | 21 | 6. Frigid .....            | 8 |
| 3. Angel (N) .....         | 13 | 6. Wings of Song .....     | 8 |
| 4. Dream Castle .....      | 12 |                            |   |

28 drew 160 counts. Note how quickly Angel joined the winners' circle. Lostine (1969) from Murray Evans is the newest.

### 4 Doubles

|                           |    |                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Erlicheer .....        | 21 | 5. Acropolis (4) .....    | 16 |
| 2. Bridal Crown (6) ..... | 19 | 6. Double Event (5) ..... | 15 |
| 3. Cheerfulness (2) ..... | 18 | 6. Tahiti .....           | 15 |
| 4. White Marvel (2) ..... | 17 | 6. White Lion (1) .....   | 15 |

It would seem ADS members like their doubles white, but imagine tricky little Erlicheer up front! Here it keeps on growing until Fall, when the deer pull it up. Rosy Cloud, a Mrs. R. O. Backhouse sport, Tournament (Evans 1970), Achentoul (Lea 1970), and Alabaster (Mitsch 1972) make the scene.

### 5a *Triandrus* hybrids with long cups

|                            |    |                              |   |
|----------------------------|----|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Thalia (2) .....        | 37 | 5. Shot Silk .....           | 9 |
| 2. Tresamble (1) .....     | 35 | 6. Rippling Waters (6) ..... | 7 |
| 3. Harmony Bells (3) ..... | 27 | 6. Lemon Drops (5) .....     | 7 |
| 4. Liberty Bells (4) ..... | 14 |                              |   |

177 ballots among 19 old favorites, the one novelty being the lovely Little Lass (Fowlds 1969)

### 5b *Triandrus* hybrids with short cups

|                          |    |                         |   |
|--------------------------|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Arish Mell (2) .....  | 17 | 4. Pleated Skirts ..... | 6 |
| 2. Waxwing (4) .....     | 7  | 4. Sidhe (2) .....      | 6 |
| 2. Ruth Haller .....     | 7  | 4. Stint .....          | 6 |
| 4. Merry Bells (1) ..... | 6  |                         |   |

Mr. Blanchard (Arish Mell and Tuesday's Child) and Mr. Fowlds (Stint 1970, Pleated Skirts 1970, Chipper 1971), with an assist from Mr. Mitsch (Piculet 1969) have brought to 13 the number of favorites in this type, for so long dominated by Dawn (1907), still an attention-getter. Now we have Ruth Haller (1968), a yellow one from C. R. Phillips. 65 votes in all.

### 6a *Cyclamineus* hybrids with long cups

|                          |    |                            |    |
|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Charity May (1) ..... | 53 | 5. February Gold (5) ..... | 22 |
| 2. Peeping Tom (2) ..... | 46 | 6. Willet (6) .....        | 12 |
| 3. Dove Wings (2) .....  | 26 | 7. Jetfire (N) .....       | 9  |
| 4. Jenny (4) .....       | 26 |                            |    |

Another class dominated by the pollen dabbing in Oregon. Among the 28 varieties with a total of 189 votes were Mr. Mitsch's Perky (1968), White Caps (1968), Prefix (1969), Kildeer (1970), and Mr. Fowld's Greenlet (1969) and Dipper (1971).

### 6b *Cyclamineus* hybrids with short cups

|                    |    |                     |   |
|--------------------|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. Beryl (1) ..... | 46 | 4. Larkelly .....   | 2 |
| 2. Foundling ..... | 8  | 4. Kitten (3) ..... | 2 |
| 2. Roger (2) ..... | 8  |                     |   |

Foundling (1969), admired by many at Williamsburg, is the exciting novelty here.



### 7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

|                         |    |                            |   |
|-------------------------|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Sweetness (1) .....  | 53 | 4. White Wedgwood (4) .... | 5 |
| 2. Shah (2) .....       | 10 | 5. Aurelia (6) .....       | 3 |
| 2. Waterperry (3) ..... | 10 | 5. Golden Incense .....    | 3 |

12 of the 7a's accounted for 94 votes. Of the 10 registered novelties, only Philomath (1970) from Mr. Fowlds has joined our lists.

### 7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

|                         |    |                           |    |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Pipit (2) .....      | 43 | 5. Stratosphere (N) ..... | 18 |
| 2. Suzy (3) .....       | 34 | 6. Pueblo .....           | 16 |
| 3. Trevithian (1) ..... | 33 | 7. Dainty Miss .....      | 13 |
| 4. Chat (4) .....       | 23 | 7. Dickcissel (6) .....   | 13 |

Except for the staying power of the inimitable P. D. W. with Trevithian and the appearance of Suzy, named for the daughter of a Dutchman, also inimitable, this is strictly an all-Mitsch class. Novelties include Stratosphere (1968), Eland (1968), Oryx (1969), Circuit (1971), and the pink Bell Song (1971). 295 votes among 31 jonquils.

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### 8 Tazetta hybrids

|                             |    |                          |   |
|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Silver Chimes (1) .....  | 70 | 5. Early Splendour ..... | 8 |
| 2. Geranium (2) .....       | 28 | 6. Canarybird (6) .....  | 6 |
| 3. Golden Dawn (3) .....    | 19 | 6. Matador (4) .....     | 6 |
| 4. Martha Washington (5) .. | 9  |                          |   |

A ray of hope in the monotony of this outlook is that brought by Highfield Beauty, yellow and green development of H. R. Mott of Australia and a choice of several of our hybridizers. 168 votes for 14.

### 9 Poet hybrids

|                        |    |                        |   |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|---|
| 1. Actaea (2) .....    | 40 | 4. Smyrna .....        | 9 |
| 2. Quetzal (1) .....   | 22 | 5. Sea Green (4) ..... | 7 |
| 3. Cantabile (3) ..... | 11 | 6. Milan (5) .....     | 4 |

As in the preceding Division, no new ones, except for Quetzal, have appeared here for decades. One sharp-eyed reporter has discovered Otterburn (1968) from Mr. G. Harrison.

### 10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

33 ballots for 8 species found *N. jonquilla* favorite and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris* runner-up [*N. jonquilla* is on the ADS List of Approved Miniatures.]

### 11 Split coronas

This year there were 22 votes for 14 split coronas, with Gold Collar the first. Since I reported on our first 12 of this group we have added 33 more that will bloom the second or third time this spring and which should produce a helpful analysis.

### Miniatures

SPECIES: 30 votes for 11 miniature species found *N. asturiensis* first with nine votes and *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* second with six.

#### HYBRIDS:

|                              |    |                        |    |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| 1. Tête-a-Tête, 6a (1) ..... | 31 | 5. Mite, 6a (5) .....  | 14 |
| 2. Hawera, 5b (2) .....      | 20 | 6. Bebop, 7b (6) ..... | 9  |
| 3. April Tears, 5b (4) ..... | 17 | 7. Jumblie, 6a .....   | 8  |
| 4. Xit, 3c (3) .....         | 15 |                        |    |

### Unregistered daffodils

There were fewer unregistered cultivars voted for this year, but there were a few repeaters. As one of the chief purposes of any plant society is to organize nomenclature, it seems that publicizing those daffodils that originators did not think worthy of naming officially defeats our purpose. We will not list them this year, but if you find one you like unregistered, be suspicious.

The compilers appreciate the care that most reporters take — the legibility, the alphabetizing, and when you add an identifying note about a rare or very new daffodil, giving class and originator. And we certainly appreciate the print-outs of the Data Bank, especially with the RHS Classified List now six years out of date.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.**  
**INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1974**

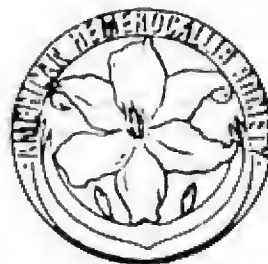
|  |                   |                   |                    |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>INCOME:</b>   |                   |                   |                    |
| Dues Paid in 1974 .....                                  |                   |                   | \$ 7,556.00        |
| Life Memberships Paid in 1974 .....                      |                   |                   | 1,000.00           |
| Contributions .....                                      |                   |                   | 230.00             |
| Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:                           | Income            | Expenses          |                    |
| RHS Yearbooks .....                                      | \$ 658.55         | \$ 351.17         |                    |
| AHS Daffodil Handbooks .....                             | 361.25            | 315.70            |                    |
| Classified Lists .....                                   | 266.08            | 147.34            |                    |
| Handbook for Judging .....                               | 788.44            | 994.62            |                    |
| Binders for Journals .....                               | 119.20            | —                 |                    |
| Jefferson-Brown Book .....                               | 182.00            | 134.13            |                    |
| Lawrence—Lob's Wood .....                                | 27.50             | —                 |                    |
| ADS Publications .....                                   | 284.31            | —                 |                    |
| Out-of-Print Books .....                                 | 246.25            | 36.75             |                    |
| Medals and Ribbons .....                                 | 84.00             | 243.28            |                    |
| Registration Fees .....                                  | 69.00             | 57.60             |                    |
| Data Bank Printouts .....                                | 147.50            | 386.08            |                    |
| Show Entry Cards .....                                   | 193.00            | 343.44            |                    |
| Brief Guide for New Members .....                        | 84.00             | —                 |                    |
| Miscellaneous (Barr) .....                               | 10.00             | —                 |                    |
|  | <b>\$3,521.08</b> | <b>\$3,010.11</b> | <b>510.97</b>      |
| Advertising .....  |                   |                   | 375.00             |
| Judges' Certificate Fees .....                           |                   |                   | 8.00               |
| Slide Rentals .....                                      |                   |                   | 160.09             |
| Interest Received .....                                  |                   |                   | 1,238.88           |
| Judging School Surplus .....                             |                   |                   | 76.04              |
| Convention Surplus .....                                 |                   |                   | 1,896.48           |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....                                |                   |                   | <b>\$13,051.46</b> |
| <b>EXPENSES:</b>   |                   |                   |                    |
| Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing ..... |                   |                   | \$ 6,869.14        |
| Office Expenses:   |                   |                   |                    |
| Printing and Supplies .....                              |                   | \$ 349.88         |                    |
| Postage .....  |                   | 476.45            |                    |
| Computer Work .....                                      |                   | 564.00            |                    |
| Executive Director .....                                 |                   | 1,950.00          |                    |
| Bank Service Charge .....                                |                   | 26.17             |                    |
| Miscellaneous .....                                      |                   | 142.27            | 3,508.77           |
| Regional Vice Presidents .....                           |                   |                   | 511.55             |
| Secretary .....  |                   |                   | 66.34              |
| Committees .....   |                   |                   | 156.50             |
| Daffodil Data Bank .....                                 |                   |                   | 150.00             |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> .....                              |                   |                   | <b>\$11,262.30</b> |

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**BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1974**

**ASSETS:**

|  |          |           |                    |
|--|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co. ....                                | \$       | 75.33     |                    |
| Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank .....                    |          | 2,969.77  |                    |
| Savings Certificate, expires 4/1/75, New Canaan Savings Bank ..... |          | 2,235.62  |                    |
| Savings Certificate, expires 5/1/76, New Canaan Savings Bank ..... |          | 2,087.20  |                    |
| Ford Motor Credit Corp, 8½% Bonds due 3/15/91 .....                |          | 10,575.00 |                    |
| Accrued Interest not due .....                                     |          | 247.90    |                    |
| Inventory of Publications:   |          |           |                    |
| Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks .....                        | \$379.99 |           |                    |
| AHS Daffodil Handbooks .....                                       | 315.70   |           |                    |
| Handbook for Judges .....  | 654.71   |           |                    |
| 1969 RHS Classified Lists .....                                    | 43.75    |           |                    |
| Binders for ADS Journals .....                                     | 252.00   |           |                    |
| Jefferson-Brown Books .....  | 13.42    |           |                    |
| Lawrence — Lob's Wood .....  | 11.20    |           |                    |
| Show Entry Cards .....   | 375.35   | 2,046.12  |                    |
| Inventory of Medals and Trophies:                                  |          |           |                    |
| Medal Dies .....   | 15.60    |           |                    |
| Gold and Silver Medals .....                                       | 385.50   |           |                    |
| Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (4) .....                           | 180.00   |           |                    |
| Larry P. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (8) .....             | 360.00   | 941.10    |                    |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....  |          |           | <b>\$21,178.04</b> |

**LIABILITIES:**

|  |    |          |                    |
|--|----|----------|--------------------|
| Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part) ..... | \$ | 6,565.54 |                    |
| Life Memberships .....                           |    | 6,800.00 |                    |
| Net Worth .....                                  |    | 7,812.50 |                    |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....                   |    |          | <b>\$21,178.04</b> |

**AUDIT STATEMENT**

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1974 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the pass book and savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded annually at convention shows. The books, slides and trophies were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were pro-rated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

— Wells Knierim

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## SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

### Slide sets:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Show Winners                          | 5. 107 from Grant Mitsch     |
| 2. Symposium Favorites                   | 6. Miniatures                |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties         | 7. Arrangements of Daffodils |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 8. Daffodils in Britain      |
| 9. Species and Wild Forms.               |                              |

Slide rental: \$5.00 per set. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.

Educational kit for shows. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, \$1.00

Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974 .....            | \$2.25   |
| The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 ..... Paper Cover \$3.40 — Cloth         | \$4.90   |
| Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown .....                | 10.00    |
| Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank .....                                | 15.00    |
| Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal .....                      | 3.40     |
| Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal .....            | 3.50     |
| Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....                              | 1.00     |
| ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964 .....                                 | 1.50 ea. |
| ADS Approved List of Miniatures .....two 10-cent stamps ea.          |          |
| Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre ( <i>Reprint</i> )..... | 2.00     |
| Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence .....                               | 2.50     |
| Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969.. | 2.75     |
| RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book ( <i>new copies</i> ):              |          |
| 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .....                       | 3.00 ea. |
| 1967, 1968 .....   | 3.50 ea. |
| 1969, 1970 .....   | 4.25 ea. |
| 1971 .....   | 5.50 ea. |
| 1971 Daffodil Season Report .....                                    | 2.00     |
| Daffodils 1972, 1973, 1974 .....                                     | 3.00 ea. |

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

Write for years on hand with prices

Show entry cards .....500 for \$8.00; 1000 for \$15.00

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840